THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AUSTRALIA.

The Great Tidal Wave—Settlement of United States Claims.

The very latest correspondence from Melbourne, Australia, has been forwarded by the New York *Tribune's* correspondent.

Victoria Colony.

Political affairs in the colony of Victoria have become somewhat less perplexed than they were last month, owing to the removal of that bugbear, the "Darling" Grant. The public creditors and servants have been appeased, and although there is a strong feeling on both sides of the House, business has not been materially retarded thereby; still a great deal of time has been wasted by several honorable members in personal attacks and superfluous remarks, neither creditable to themselves nor pleasing to their constituents. Even the Premier of the late short-lived administration, Mr. Sladen, who is generally tolerably self-possessed, has gone so far as to accuse the present Chief Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, with corruption, in using his high position in the interests of the firm of which he is a senior partner. The charges were indignantly denied by Mr. McCulloch, and after a sharp newspaper battle the matter dropped. Mr. Sladen has retired (disgusted, no doubt) from political life, and is about to visit England. The estimates for 1867 were passed in a round sum, shortly after the meeting of the Assembly last month. The revenue of the colony for 1868 is estimated at about £3,145,593; not by any means a bad sum for a colony containing a population of 610,000, but we have so many expenses, necessary and unnecessary, that by the end of the year there will not be much to show in the way of surplus.

United States Claims.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the details of the outrage committed on Americans by the Fijians, and with the claim of $45,000 made by the United States Government therefor. King Thakombau was unable to raise the amount to satisfy the claim, and the United States Government threatened to enforce it. In this strait a company, or rather some delegates of a proposed company in Melbourne, waited upon His Majesty, and offered to settle the claim on condition that certain lands were ceded to them. A charter was drawn up, which, however, was protested against by Her Majesty's Acting Consul, and decided against by Commodore Lambert. Eventually, however, a charter was agreed to, by which the King agreed to cede to the Company 200,000 acres of land embraced in various islands, harbors, etc., set forth in the charter, with full protection for all settlers and inhabitants, in consideration of which the Company were to pay the claim of the United States Government, and grant a pension of $1000 per annum to King Thakombau. Dr. Brower, the American Consul, refused to recognize the agreement without the delegates would become personally responsible for one year's interest upon the amount. The delegates did not seem to quite appreciate this stipulation, but, seeing no alternative, they eventually agreed to the terms. The Company have the sole privilege of establishing banking institutions, and circulating bank notes in the kingdom, for the term of twenty-one years. The Company have no doubt taken advantage of a favorable opportunity, and made a good bargain for themselves.

Tidal Wave in the Harbor of Sidney.

On Saturday, the 15th of August, a remarkable tidal wave visited the harbors of Sydney and of several ports in this colony, and also Tasmania and Queensland. It was high tide on the morning of the 15th at about 5 o'clock, and the water was ebbing rapidly at 8 A. M., when suddenly the waters returned and rushed up the harbor with great force. In some places the water appeared to be boiling, while in others rapid whirlpools were formed; steamboats and shipping generally were swung around and hustled about in a remarkable manner; some ships snapped their warps and had to proceed to sea. The waters were much discolored, possessing fully five per cent. of mud. At Darling Point the tide rose fully two feet in five minutes. The water was rushing fourteen knots an hour, and interrupted the navigation of the bay. The disturbance was not confined to the morning tide, and in some parts of Port Jackson the effects were more noticeable during the afternoon. A steamer with a party of excursionists barely escaped being driven ashore.

THE NEW REBELLION.

The Political Situation in the South Not Improved—Why No Fair Election Can Be Held.

The New York *Tribune's* (Oct. 12) correspondence from Atlanta, Ga., says:—

The condition of affairs in this State, both social and political, is indeed deplorable. The Rebels have almost complete control. The loyal people nearly despair of holding a fair election on the third of next month, while lawless bands are roving through the Southern counties murdering and persecuting loyal men, black and white. It may be of interest to your readers to know how this state of things came about, and why the authority of the United States is not so much respected here as in some of the Southern States. All may not be aware that when the question whether the Constitution should be adopted or rejected came up before the people, the election was held under the amended Reconstruction act, which required that only a majority of the votes cast, instead of a majority of all the votes in the State, should be in favor of it. The Rebels, who in other States stayed away from the polls, nearly all voted here, and of course threw a solid ballot against the Constitution. This instrument was, however, adopted by a majority of all the votes cast, though the majorities in many counties were against it, and these counties elected to the Legislature, and to local offices, men as disloyal in sentiment as when they commanded Rebel troops or sat in the Rebel Assembly. The law required that when these men appeared and claimed seats in the Legislature, they could first take the test oath. This provision the military authorities failed to enforce, and when the Legislature met, it was about equally composed of loyal men and Rebels. The action by which the colored men were excluded is familiar to every one. Its sole purpose was to throw the control of the Legislature into the hands of the Rebels and enable them to carry out their purpose of defeating every measure looking to reconstruction. In the first place they have neglected to pass any laws to govern an election, and if any election is held, it will be under the laws of 1865, which do not provide for the voting of the colored men, and it will be managed by men elected three years ago, when Andrew Johnson's plan of reconstruction was on trial, and who do not admit that the negro has a right to vote. According to the military registration there are 98,000 white and 95,000 black voters in the State. At the last election, held for the ratification of the new Constitution, 70,000 blacks and 35,000 whites, or 18 000 majority of the total registration, voted "yes." In the election this fall, the white vote will be increased twenty-five per cent., while the black vote will either be excluded altogether from the boxes by the officers, or the negroes will be compelled to vote for Seymour and Blair. The white vote alluded to above as having been cast in favor of the Constitution was thrown in the northern counties of the State, where there were never many slaves, and where the majority of the people were loyal during the war. In the southern part of the State, in what is known as the "Black Belt," the ostracism is so flagrant that no white man dares proclaim that he is in favor of Grant and Colfax.

—Mr. Campbell Foster, an English magistrate, as a warning to the sex, not only denied a vote to a Quaker lady, but fined her 10s.

THE ELECTIONS.

Republican Triumphs in West Virginia and Dakota.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The election in this State was held yesterday. The returns of the election indicate a Republican victory of gratifying proportions. The following despatches show the result as far as heard from:—

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 22—Midnight.—The reports received are meagre, and but from a few points. In the counties, so far as received, there are Republican gains over 1866, except this (Wood) county, where the Republican majority is reduced to about 150—a Democratic gain of 150. Ohio county reports a Republican gain of over 500. Before the election the Democrats claimed 200 majority. In 1866 it gave them nearly that majority. Upshire county reports 400 Republican majority. She gave 473 in 1866. Cranberry Summit gives 145 Republican majority. Glocver's Gap gives a Democratic majority of 62, a Democratic gain of 30. In Central Station 166 votes were polled. Stephenson (Rep.) for Governor is 40 ahead. Harper's Ferry gives a Democratic majority of 45—a Republican gain of 3. Fetterman, Taylor county, gives 47 Republican gain, and Rowlesburg 95 Republican gain over 1866. Martinsburg, Berkeley county, reports a very heavy Republican majority and gain. Cameron township, Marshall county, reports 225 Republican majority. Petroleum Station cast 95 votes, Stephenson's majority being 7. Duvall's (Rep. for Congress) majority, 11—a Republican gain. The Republican majority is estimated at 7000 throughout the State. Camden, for Governor, leads the other Democratic candidates in Larkensburg, where he resides, about 20 votes.

WHEELING, Oct. 22—Midnight.—The vote of this city has not yet been fully counted. The vote is about a thousand larger than in 1866. In the city and county the vote is close, and returns from the State come in slow, We can only hear from a few small towns along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Advices from fifteen villages show an increased vote, and gains pretty evenly balanced, though rather favoring the Democrats. The ticket is long, and the counting is slow. We can hear very little to-night. The indications are that the Republicans will carry the State by a somewhat reduced majority from 1866. The Democrats have made extraordinary efforts, and have had help from outside. The Republican majority may be 5000, but hardly below 3000. The Republicans will probably elect all three Congressmen and a majority of the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator. Walker, Democrat, runs behind his ticket in the First Congressional district.

Wood county and Parkersburg city have gone Democratic, and gave a Democratic gain of 200 over the vote of 1866. The returns thus far received show Democratic gains in Ohio county and Wheeling city, where the vote is very close. The Republicans concede that Wheeling city has gone Democratic by 100 majority. The Democrats claim a majority of 300. Returns from Centre township show a Republican gain.

WHEELING, Oct. 23—1 A. M.—Returns from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote. The gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats. The vote of this city has not yet been counted. The vote is much greater than in 1866. Two wards show a small Republican majority. The Republicans claim to have carried the State and elected all their Congressmen by a reduced majority; while the Democrats are equally sanguine of having gained sufficient to carry the State by at least 2000 majority. The result cannot be stated at present.

HOW THE "WORLD" SEES THE ELECTION.

The New York *World* of this morning publishes the following special from West Virginia:—

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 22—West Virginia is Democratic. Returns show large Democratic gains. The Democratic majority is estimated at 3000. Tell your people to "go and do likewise." Rejoice with us over our deliverance.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Reports from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote. The gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats. The vote of this city has not yet been counted. The vote is much greater than in 1866. Two wards show a small Republican majority.

The Republicans claim to have carried the State and elected all their Congresmen by a reduced majority; while the Democrats are equally sanguine of having gained sufficient to carry the State by at least 2000 majority. The result cannot be stated to-night.

DAKOTA.

The Republican State Committee have issued an address to the country from Yankton, Dakota Territory, dated October 16, in which they say:—

Our victory is as decisive and overwhelming as was that of General Grant at Vicksburg or Five Forks. The Republican candidate for delegate to the Forty-first Congress, the Hon. S. L. Spink, and Territorial officers are triumphantly elected, in the face of the most shameless and corrupt use of Federal patronage.

At least two-thirds of our legislative assembly elect are straight Republicans. This result has been achieved by united action thorough organization, and earnest and persistent effort. Had we a vote on the Presidential question on the 3d of November next, as in Chicago on the 20th of May last, Dakota would declare by more than two to one in favor of Grant and Colfax. Below find returns showing majorities as far as heard from. The result can only be changed by returns yet to come in. The county of Minnehaha gives a Republican majority of —; Lincoln, —; Union, 45; Clay, 28; Yankton, 75; Bonhomme, 4; Laramie, 800. The county of Charles Mix, a Democratic majority of 58. The county of Todd, *a hybrid majority* of 8 votes. In the precincts yet to be heard from, the vote will be very small; indeed, it is doubtful if an election was held at several of them. At any rate, the result cannot be changed by the vote yet to come in.

BINCKLEY.

His Charges Against Rollins and District Attorney Courtney.

Yesterday, in the hearing before Judge Ingraham, in New York, of the libel suit of Courtney vs. Fitch, which grew out of the charges by Binckley against Rollins, the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the letter of Binckley to the President was produced. This letter, making the charges against District Attorney Courtney and others, is spicy, although filled with an immense amount of verbiage. We subjoin the following synopsis:—

Mr. Binckley commences by saying that he proceeded at once to New York, and appointed an interview with Assessor Wellwood; he was much surprised to discern in the conversations he had with several, including Mr. Wellwood, that it was not considered credible that any attempt would be made in good faith to enforce the penal sanction of the revenue laws in New York, irrespectively of persons or parties. Mr. Wellwood pointed out a man, formerly a Revenue Inspector, named McHenry, as likely to be conversant with the facts which had engaged their conference. From this gentleman Mr. Binckley obtained several important facts implicating revenue officials of the highest grade. Mr. Binckley's presence soon became known in the city, and he was called on by many persons who were desirous of employment in the work of detecting crime. From every direction came such words as these, "Let it once appear that the Government will really make a bold and honest attack on the whisky ring, and every safe in the city will furnish documentary evidence." From what he could learn, he came to the conclusion that all classes in New York who are acquainted with internal revenue business are of opinion that it has for years been a business of malversation among the higher grades of officials. Everywhere this sentiment prevailed:—"I cannot risk it if the Government were able to protect me. I would speak out. A thousand investigations of revenue frauds have been made, but always for the purpose, or at least with the effect, of better concealing and promoting bribery and corruption. This will end the same way," etc. etc. Such a condition seems to be unaccountable upon any hypothesis but that the combinations of political officials, tradesmen, and speculators, who go under the name of the "Whisky Ring," actually disable all attempts to bring the guilty to justice. Mr. Binckley says that he made startling discoveries that he knew not what to do with. To submit them to the President would be to put them back where he found them. He was convinced that honest citizens and the press would sustain a reform movement. This was confirmed by the commotion among the suspected classes in consequence of the report that an official was investigating revenue frauds. He considered this matter anxiously, and finding no worthier motive for resigning his office than a fear of consequences of right action in it, he resolved to do what he could to break the spell of domination which has kept the truth out of court for years in New York. A combination of just men for their own vindication against this abomination of crime would destroy its fearful power in a week. Proceedings were opened before a United States Commissioner, against two accused persons arrested. At this stage the Secretary of the Treasury was called on for authority to enter systematically upon the work. Finally, when the case came in Court, a despatch was received from Attorney-General Ashton, saying that the prosecution was not authorized by the United States, except so far as Mr. Courtney might be pleased to continue it. The proceedings were postponed at the request of Mr. Binckley, that he might appear himself to contravene a sham prosecution in the name of the United States.

PHILLIPS.

What he has to Say on the State of the Canvass.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

If the late elections mean all they seem to, the panic in the Rebel ranks was natural enough. The vote in Pennsylvania and Indiana is the death-warrant of the old Democratic party. That vote shows that the attempt to revive it has failed. The old Democratic party is annihilated. There is no need to inquire which caused the trouble, the platform or the candidates, since the two are Siamese twins. No other platform could have borne Seymour and Blair. Seymour and Blair could consistently have stood on no other platform. The old Democratic party, whose right hand was a slaveholder, and its left a doughface, which spoke only lies, and sought only plunder, is dead. It has wielded immense power; the more shame to the nation that allowed it. Still it is something to take comfort in, though nothing to boast of, that the people have at last risen so far as to be thoroughly disgusted with it and "spew it out of their mouths."

For us abolitionists the event has a deep significance. Whenever the materials which composed that party come together again, it must be to run a race with the Republican party for the favor of radicalism. This old Democratic party died of a negro. Conqueror of Federalism, despot over the nation for sixty years, justice has at last killed it. Let no reformer henceforth despair. This great power represented all the base, selfish, and material interests of the land. It was intrenched in race-hatred. Commerce was its ally; the Church was its tool. But ideas have eaten away its root. At the very moment when it seemed strongest and most threatening, it topples, a hideous ruin, to the ground. We wish we could attribute its fall to the moral sense of the nation. As the Church, during this long struggle of forty years, never lifted its hand once for emancipation, but left us to owe it at last to fear; so now the nation bows rather to necessity than to conscience. It is an intellectual recognition of our need, not a moral conviction of our duty. In a healthy, moral state we ought to feel first, then reason. But with the United States the process is reversed.

Still—Nationality, covering negro citizenship and suffrage, with one hand smites the Democratic party, and wields, in the other, the strength of the Republican. There is hardly a doubt that hereafter negro citizenship, equality, and suffrage must be the substratum and admitted basis of all political organizations in this country. Over the grave of the last effort to stand on something else may be carved the names of Seymour and Blair. In the history of our race the grave of Charles Stuart marks the last effort of a King to rule us on feudal principle; that of his son James, to dictate in religion; those of Burr and Davis to divide the national territory. And now the graves of Seymour and Blair mark the last effort to rule this nation without accepting the negro as an equal partner. Here then we may set up our memorial stone and call it Ebenezer; for "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Our danger lies in the effect this success is likely to have on the Republican party. Overconfident, presuming on its strength, it will be tempted to fail even below its pledges. We need to be vigilant, unceasing in our labor to educate the masses to demand every right thing of it. Fortunately, the great problem of reconstruction cannot be finally settled except on the right basis. Stern justice reigns despotic there; no escape, no evasion. Its champions are not the Abolitionist and radical—Sumner or Wade; and it laughs *respectable* conservatism and fastideous pedantry to scorn. For its persuasive advocates are Starvation and Anarchy, bloodshed, choked trade, impoverished masses, and a Government staggering into bankruptcy. Arguments which might have been unheeded from an Apostle become oracular from the Market place.

And beside, the soured Democrat watches his chances. However much we may fairly ask of the dominant party, and however little we may expect of their candidate, what we hope for is a rigorous and impartial execution of the laws. We have never yet met—certainly not among Abolitionists—any man foolish enough to suppose that the effects of slavery could be razed out in one generation, or cured by the panacea of any mere political arrangements. Out of slavery grew a social system. Around it was arranged a most complete political organization. Fashion, trade, religion, took shape from it. It will require a century, and the co-operating force of all all the elements of civilization and Christianity to remodel these. When the Government, which has robbed the negro for two centuries and fattened on its pillage, returns him a homœopathic share of his damages in the shape of forty acres of land—a measure dictated by the most urgent national necessity; when it secures him education—another national necessity—and when it protects him in the exercise of political rights, it has finished its task so far as he is concerned. The insult which dilettanti and snobbish reform offers him by discussing measures to "help" him, is a trifle not worth notice. Next, the Government must keep the channels open so that the great forces of the enemy may have free course to civilize the white race of the South. That, too, will take time. By which we do not mean, as Whately says, that "men's minds are to ripen like winter pears, merely by laying them by and letting them alone." No. We mean that we will be patient for fifty years, provided great forces are allowed to ripen them. We know most of these Wade Hamptons will never ripen under an earthly sky. God, in his mercy, will graciously take these incurables out of our path. And yet we recognize that there is more hope of many of them than of their Northern flunkies. Many a Southerner was blindly honest. He did not shut his eyes. He lived in darkness. All he needs is light, not honesty. The worst obstacles we have are Seymours and Adamses. The first Adams created his party; was the assassin of the most intellectual statesman of that age, Alexander Hamilton. There has never been a generation of the family since which has not repeated that treason. Choate dreamed once of a "last Adams." Heaven vouchsafes no such luck. They are a type of the worst rot that attacks republics—a vain, greedy, decorous race, always in the market, and in making up which their maker—whoever he was—omitted every generous emotion and a moral sense.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The damage to the sugar crop in Louisiana, though quite serious in some sections, has not been so disastrous as first reported. The crop is now set down at 120,000 hogsheads, which is a vast increase over that of last year. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the parish of Plaquemine, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says:—"From every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultivated on this coast, the yield both in quantity and quality promises to be a fit ending to a glorious spring, summer, and autumn. The atmospheric conditions of the last few days have checked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced here on the 2d of November; the probability is that some of our mills will, this season, be in full operation before the end of the month. The first lot of sugar of last year's growth, manufactured in this parish, reached your market on the 4th of November; in 1866, on the 5th of November; in 1865, on the 10th of November; in 1864, on the 22d of November, and in 1863 on the 12th of November. Last year the winter was so unusually mild that the sugar-cane bloomed in some of our more favorable localities, which had not occurred here since 1852."

—Louis Ulbach, who edits *La Cloche*, the Paris rival of *La Lanterne*, is said to be the author of the famous novels "Le Maudit" and "L'Abbe."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shocks in San Francisco—The "Intelligencer" on Another Tack—Marine Disaster.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The "Intelligencer"

continues to agitate the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. It makes a new suggestion to-day, as follows:—If the National Executive Committee will act promptly, or, in the absence of any action immediately, if the State Central Committee of the Democratic and conservative party in each State, for themselves, shall at once adopt a resolution announcing that the electors of the Democratic and conservative party will in the meeting of the Electoral College, recognize and be guided by the popular demand, and vote for such candidates as they believe will be most acceptable to the whole conservative people, many of the States now doubtful, and even many in which there is at present but a faint hope of defeating the radicals, may yet be saved.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

Another Severe Shock—Excitement Among the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—2·15 A. M.—Another severe shock of earthquake has occurred here, and has sent the people shrieking with terror into the streets. It is impossible to tell at present whether any more damage has been sustained by the shattered buildings or any lives lost. The streets are thronged with people in their night clothes, fearful of what may come next. The atmosphere is thick, and the weather warm and sultry.

3 A. M.—The excitement is somewhat quieted; but since the shake at 2·15 the people evince no desire to retire, but remain in the streets discussing the probability of the recurrence of another disaster similar to that on the 21st of October.

DISASTER.

Collision of Steamers in Long Island Sound.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—About 1 o'clock this morning, as the steamer Northampton, Captain Stannard, of the propeller line plying between this city and New York, was entering the harbor, she was struck amidships by the steamer Continental, Captain Bowns, cut almost in two, and sank in less than ten minutes. She was quite heavily loaded with passengers and freight. The passengers were taken on board the Continental, and all are supposed to have been saved. The freight and baggage were all lost, Mr. Beach, the engineer, was quite badly scalded, and a fireman seriously injured. The Northampton was a first-class steam propeller, and almost new.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅞; Reading, 98½; Canton 6s, 50; Erie, 47⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 115½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; New York Central, 128⅜; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 80; Hudson River, 139¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 110⅜; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 135⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

FROM READING.

The Presbyterian N. S. Synod—Third Day—Conclusion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Oct. 22.—After the recess at noon to-day, the Synod proceeded to business. The report of the Committee on Home Missions, to which we referred in our telegraphic report yesterday, was adopted. As it is an able and important document, we give it in full, hoping your readers will profit by it.

The Standing Committee, to whom was referred the report of the permanent Committee on Home Missions would report as follows:—The need of greatly increased benevolence on behalf of the cause of home missions is immediately and absolutely imperative. Wholly to disregard this plea is impossible for a Christian man or a Christian church. To be indifferent to it ought to be just as impossible. The facts, as they appear in the statistical record of the churches in the Synod of Pennsylvania, betray a lamentable want of appreciation of the demands of our evangelistic work. The figures are startling, and as shameful as they are startling. They speak to our condemnation. They make it too plain for question that we are withholding more than is meet. We are exposing ourselves to spiritual poverty. We are in danger of being smitten of God with leanness and barrenness. If we do not give, it will not be given to us. The Synod of Pennsylvania is one of the largest in our branch of the Church. It represents more wealth than most others. It includes within its field the second city of the Union. It has 91 churches and over 17,000 church members, and yet has contributed for the past year less than ten thousand dollars to the cause of Home Missions, and nearly the half of that has been returned to the field by appropriations from the general committee to feeble churches within its bounds. Five thousand dollars for the evangelization of this great country from a Synod whose sources of benevolence represent and embrace agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests among the richest in the world. Five thousand dollars out of wealth counted by millions! Five thousand dollars from ninety-four churches and seventeen thousand church members, and probably three times seventeen thousand church attendants; and this with the Committee on Home Missions $30,000 in debt; with a great wide, urgent destitution staring the Church of God in the face and pressing its claims upon her conscience and substance; with a whole continent to be possessed for Christ; with vast resources to be rescued from the clutch of Satan and used for God; with a waving harvest ripe for God's reaper, yet which is being mowed down by the Devil in great swaths. The sad and reproachful truth is, that our churches are not in their liberality remembering and exhibiting the grace of the Lord Jesus, who was rich with all the riches of God, and yet became poor that we through that poverty might be rich. Are they not faring sumptuously every day, while causes of benevolence lie at their gate begging, like Lazarus, for the merest crumbs? Is there that generous largeness in their gifts to Christ which makes it true of them that they deny themselves and take up a cross in this matter of Christian benevolence? Some of these have not even doled out the beggarly pittances for the cause of the country's evangelization—neither lifting a finger, nor stirring a foot, nor giving a cent. Some of them have contributed one cent and a half to ten cents a member, as their sense of what is needed for one whole year to meet the pressing exigencies of the times, and with this great country win to its godless millions to Christ! Some of them have, indeed, risen far above this in the scale of Christian liberality. But no one of them all has reached its circuit of obligation or enjoyed its possible measure of privilege in this regard. Brethren in the ministry, at our door lies a part of this responsibility. We must speak unto the children of Israel that they "go forward." We must inform the understandings and arouse the consciences and stir the hearts of our people. We must dare to lay God's law across men's pockets as well as across their moral conduct. We must deal as fearlessly with avarice as with profligacy. We must hold our hearers to the Bible standard of Christian giving—giving at a cost—giving to the point of self-denial and sacrifice.

The report closes with appropriate resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE.

Rev. P. Coombe addressed the Synod on this subject, after which the following were presented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, this Synod having heard Rev. P. Coombe, Secretary of the State Temperance Union, in explanation of the religious character and present aspects of the Temperance Reformation in its relation to the Christian Church, and being deeply impressed with the necessity of a more active co-operation with the National and State Temperance Societies; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure the fact that the National and state Temperance Societies of this country do now clearly recognize the Christian Church as God's special agency for the reformation as well as the salvation of the world, and therefore declare their main reliance for success to be in the religious element and the co-operation of the Christian community.

Resolved, That in the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union we recognize an organization with which all Christian people should co-operate in the great work of saving the land from the evils of intemperance.

Resolved, That as the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union has made provision for a church becoming auxiliary on the same terms as a pledged Temperance Society, we therefore earnestly urge each and every church in our connection to become auxiliary to the said Union without delay, and report the same to Rev. P. Coombe, No. 513 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Resolved, That in order to bring the power of the whole Church to bear upon this question of saving the country from the control of the liquor traffic, each church and congregation, together with the Sunday school, should be organized into a Temperance Society.

The balance of the afternoon was occupied with the reports from the various standing committees, and discussions thereupon. Want of space precludes the possibility of reporting these. They were all able documents, and some of them called forth very able discussions, but were passed with entire unanimity. Indeed, all the meetings of the Synod have been marked by a holy influence and a blessed harmony which is an example to all ecclesiastical bodies.

It is to be hoped that the church in Reading and its excellent pastor, Rev. E. J. Richards, may reap a rich harvest from the synodical meetings in this city.

At night a general meeting was held in the spacious church, which was well filled with delighted spectators. Addresses were delivered on the various benevolent enterprises of the Presbyterian Church.

At about 10 o'clock this (Thursday) evening the Synod adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of Synod, the members of the body and a few specially-invited guests were surprised by a grand entertainment in the lecture-room of the church. It is needless to say that the ladies had charge in this matter—who else would have thought of such a thing? God bless them and the New School Presbyterian Synod. Amen.

WRECKS.

Disasters on the British Coast in 1867

The Annual Wreck Register of the British Isles, just published under the auspices of the English Board of Trade, shows that 2513 ships, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 464,000 tons, were wrecked in the seas and on the coasts of Great Britain during the past year, with a loss of 1333 lives; and that, taking the average of the last nine years, no less than 1961 shipwrecks have annually occurred on the British shores. Last year 2113 were British craft and 338 foreigners; of the remaining 62, their nationalities were unknown. The total loss was 224 in excess of that of 1866, and was indeed larger than any number of wrecks on British coasts heretofore published. Although these figures appear large, it is maintained that nearly 500,000 vessels pass to and from British ports every year, bearing a tonnage of 70,000,000 and carrying 2,000,000 men and boys as crews, and therefore the average loss is comparatively small. Carelessness was the cause of the loss of 477 of the vessels. During the months of November and December, the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution rescued 259 persons from different wrecks, and the total number of lives saved by them during the year amounted to no less than 1086, showing the great usefulness of that admirable institution. The largest number of wrecks happened on the east coast of England, but the greatest loss of life occurred in the Irish Sea, which is accounted for by the fact that the largest craft from Liverpool and other ports pass along the Irish Channel, and when an accident occurs the loss of life is usually severe, especially with emigrant ships.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money is in abundant supply at 7 per cent. in gold and 7 per cent. in currency, with a small commission added. Considerable amounts were also loaned at 7 per cent., and some large borrowers report that they were fully supplied at that rate early in the day. The combination have undoubtedly locked up a large amount; other lenders are holding their balances over, in hopes of making large commissions in turning stocks, but the supply of capital on the street is undiminished by any large shipments to the country.

"The statement that the President of the Northwestern Road, or his brokers, had assisted the lockup in any way, directly or indirectly, or sold any of the stocks, with the intention of depreciating the property by underhanded movements, is pronounced false; on the contrary, he is a heavy lender of money, and investment holders of the road may rest assured of the honesty and integrity of his management of their interests."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was no abatement of the money stringency noted yesterday, and seven per cent. in gold was freely bid for loans, and in not a few instances seven per cent. in currency and a commission of an eighth per cent. was paid, while much difficulty was experienced in borrowing even at these rates. Towards three o'clock the pressure diminished somewhat, owing to borrowers having previously provided for their wants, and a report was simultaneously circulated to the effect that there was to be 'a let up' in money, caused by the parties engaged in the locking up of greenbacks relaxing their efforts to produce stringency, and a rush to buy stocks was the result. Upon inquiry at the banks, however, we could find nothing to justify such an expectation, none of the funds locked up by unpresented certified stocks having been disengaged, and no currency previously withdrawn having been returned, while bank officers are almost without exception averse to encroaching upon their legal reserve, and it may be regarded as certain that they will not voluntarily break into it in order to relieve the present exceptional pressure, however desirable for Wall street and the business community such a measure of relief might be. Bank managers urge as a reason against it that they are now sending currency to the South and also to the West, and that they will soon have to meet the demands of the pork and cotton crops, and that an active demand for money at or near the legal rate will be experienced during the remainder of the year. They further apprehend that the unusually low amount of currency in the Treasury will cause the department to resort to whatever means it has at its disposal for increasing the same, and that in this way the supply of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks will be further curtailed. The operations of the conspirators to make money scarce were further seen in the returns of the banks at the Clearing House this morning, five of the banks including the Union, the New York, the Commonwealth and the Third National, having been creditors to the extent in the aggregate of nearly four millions."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

Money continues in demand. Call loans rate at 6@8 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅜ for 10-40s; 113⅜ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 111⅜ for '65 5-20s; 110⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s; 110⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 111 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½@56⅝, a slight advance; Reading at 49½@49¾, a decline of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40½ for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; 22 for Girard College; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 243 was bid for North America; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 33¼ for Mechanics'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 66 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28, an advance of ½. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21½ for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh V Rbds	96	600 sh Key Zinc	ls. 1·32
24 sh Penna R	ls. 56⅜	1000 sh Feed Dam	ls. 60
3 do	ls. 56⅜	300 sh Ocean Oil	31
10 do	56⅜	200 sh Read R	49⅝
27 sh Leh V R	55¼	100 do	c. 49⅝
100 sh Leh N	28	100 do	b30. 49⅝
300 do	28	100 do	c. 49⅝
100 do	b30wn. 28	100 do	b30. 49⅝
100 do	b30. 28	100 do	c. 49⅝
1025 sh Fulton Coal	ls. 6¾	100 do	b30. 49⅝
200 do	ls. b66. 6¾	100 do	49⅝
600 do	6¾	100 do	b30. 49·56
288 sh Ol Cr & Al R	b10 40		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅜; old 5-20s, do., 113⅞@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111⅝; do., 1865, 111⅝@112; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1868, 110⅝@110¾; 10-40s, 105⅛@106. Gold, 135⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅝; do. 1862, 113⅛@113¾; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅞; do., 1865, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110⅛@111⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@106; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 135¼@135⅛, Silver, 129½@131.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·16 A. M.	135⅛
10·15 "	135⅛	11·35 "	135⅛
10·30 "	135⅛	11·37 "	135⅛
10·40 "	135⅛	11·40 "	135⅛
11·00 "	135⅞	11·55 "	135⅞
11·15 "	136	12·10 P. M.	135⅛

—The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending October 23, 1868, instant, was.....36 888·10 tons.
Corresponding week last year..... 35 359·02 "

Increase for the week..... 1,499 08 "

For the season to Oct. 23, 1868.....774 025 14 "
For the season to Oct. 23, 1867.....826 530 03 "

Decrease for the season.....52, 491 09

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R	127⅞	Pacific Mail St. Co	128
N.Y. and E. R	47	Western U. Tel	36¾
Ph. and Read. R	98¼	Tol. & Wabash R	64½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	87⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	102
Cle. and Pitt. R	88¼	Adams Express Co.	50
Chi. and N. W. com	91¾	Wells, Fargo	30
Chi. and N.W. pref	92	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and R. I. R	106¾	Tennessee 6s	70
Pitts. F.W. and Chi	115¼	Gold	135½

Market steady.

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.—The Breadst

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Seymour Takes the Stump!

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democracy is recovering a little from its panic, and proposes to make another effort for the "Lost Cause." Governor Seymour is himself to take the stump. Finding how useless are all the speeches made by others in his behalf, he proposes to see what he can say and do for himself. The short time remaining between this and November 3 is to be occupied by Governor Seymour in advocating his own election.

The effort is well meant, but it will amount to nothing. No man ever yet increased his own chance of an election to the Presidency by showing his personal anxiety for it. The people never have regarded that office as one to be scrambled for or to be given to the man who wanted it most. On the contrary, it has generally fallen to the men who seemed to want it least. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster were universally recognized as men of transcendent ability and as profound statesmen. They were all ambitious, and all strove earnestly and strenuously for the Presidency. Each of them lost it mainly because of his intense anxiety to get it. We do not recollect that any one of them resorted to the desperate expedient of making public speeches in advocacy of his own election—although they were all quite as powerful and persuasive orators as Mr. Seymour. But the people regard disinterestedness, entire and complete unselfishness, as essential to the proper performance of the duties of the Presidency; and when they find any man intensely bent on acquiring the office, they regard that fact as a very strong reason why he should not have it; and they have never given it to such a man.

The people, moreover, prefer men of action, to men of words, for that high place. The office is one for action, not for speech. The proper place for eloquent men—for men whose powers are argumentative, or persuasive, whose strength lies in oratory—is Congress. There they can find full scope for their peculiar gifts. But the Presidency is an executive office. The President's duty is to execute the laws—not to persuade men, nor to expound and advocate principles or measures. It is to act, not to talk. And the people have always preferred men of action—men whose lives had been distinguished by what they had done, rather than men whose greatness was shown only in what they had said. Jackson was elected, Taylor was elected, and Grant will be elected, not for their speeches, nor their writings, but for their acts of duty, of patriotism, of devotion to the public good. Governor Seymour is nothing but a talker. He has done nothing to commend him to the admiration or the confidence of the people.

It is too late, moreover, for Governor Seymour to produce any very marked effect on popular sentiment by his oratory, no matter how brilliant or splendid it may be. He has discussed all the issues that are involved in the canvass already. His opinions are perfectly well known. He can say nothing new. Everybody knows what he thinks of the war, of the debt, of the Constitution, and of the Republican party. Everybody understands that he deemed the war utterly unconstitutional, that he regarded "successful coercion" as revolutionary, that he looks upon the destruction of slavery as violent and unjust, that he considers the debt oppressive and ruinous, the Constitution as a splendid ruin, and the Republican party as the incarnation of all evil. He can say nothing new on any of these subjects, nor can he say anything about them any better or more impressively than he has said it a hundred times already. He can persuade nobody to vote for him who does not belong to the Democratic party, and the chances are that he will fail to persuade a great many thousands of those who do.

The fact is the people have a profound and deeply-rooted distrust of Governor Seymour and of the party which seeks to make him President. They see and know that neither he nor his party gave the Government the least support when it was struggling for its own existence—that his party has, since the war was over, taken the leaders of the Rebellion into full fellowship and given them the lead of its councils—that it has planted itself immovably against everything like progress in the development of republicanism, and has become simply the party of reaction—that its platform is revolutionary, its policy is to overturn by force the laws of the land and the State Governments which have been formed under them, that violence, bloodshed, and murder are the weapons by which its success is sought in the Southern States, and that the doctrines it lays down, the spirit and temper in which they are sustained, and the character of the men who control its action, all point to disturbance and continued commotion as certain to result from its elevation to power.

Governor Seymour cannot remove this distrust by smooth words, nor overbear it by lavish promises. His stumping tour will afford him some active out-door exercise, that may be good for his health, and will give his hearers a good deal of pleasant and innocent entertainment. But it will have no more effect on the result of the election than any other noise by which despondent Democrats may seek a temporary diversion from their sorrowful thoughts.

Bring Up the Reserves!

From the N. Y. World.

In every well-ordered battle, a portion of the forces are kept out of the earlier parts of the engagement to be used only in the supreme crisis. When the famous Old Guard of Napoleon came thundering to the front, it was a signal that the decisive hour was at hand; that victory was about to perch on the banners of a conquering host. If the battle could be won without bringing forward the Old Guard, it was considered all the better: those scarred veterans, who knew how to die but not to surrender, being always willing that other troops should signalize their valor, and win the proud distinction of having their bravest soldiers enrolled in the Old Guard, which, whether it fought or merely watched, was sure to reap a new harvest of glory from every successful exploit by any part of the army.

The fate of a battle is never decided until the reserves are brought up and have done their utmost. If one army has reserves, and the other has none; if one has put all its force into the conflict at the first onset, and the other has kept back its most effective corps for a decisive *coup* at the supreme moment, that reserve will turn the scale. Immediately after the October elections, the *World* felt that the time had come for bringing up the Democratic reserve. It will presently be in the thick of the conflict, and it is not difficult to calculate the result.

The Republicans have no reserve. In the October elections they did their "level best." There is no new element which they can possibly bring into the canvass. General Grant can do nothing to help them in the final struggle. Unlike Governor Seymour, he has not lain back as a mighty reservoir of unexerted strength. He is as dumb as an oyster; dumb for the same reason that an oyster is—because he cannot speak. The contrast between the torpid intellect of the swordsman and the broad sagacity of the statesmen will now shine out with full lustre. The best use to which the Republicans can put their candidate is to keep his mouth shut and prevent his exposing his narrow, barren intellect. But the most effective use the Democratic party can make of its candidate is to bring him out, as Disraeli, and Gladstone, and Bright come out and rouse the people by their vigor in a contested election. In a great political crisis, it is the right of the people to know what their most masculine thinkers and broadest statesmen can say to enlighten the public judgment. The people have an especial interest in gnaging those who are proposed for the highest official trusts and looked to as the guiding minds of their respective parties. *Guiding* minds! Who ever thought of General Grant as one of the great political thinkers of his time?—or as a respectable political thinker?—or even as a mediocre political thinker?—or as a political thinker of any sort or size? *He* think! *He* enlighten the public judgment! *He* shape the political views of his countrymen! *He* inspire his contemporaries with far-reaching views of public policy! We never heard that a tortoise could poise himself in the sky, like an eagle, and take the bearings of a mountain range. It is a function for which his powers of locomotion have not fitted him. What the country needs in this great conjuncture is a statesman. It is a misnomer to apply that term to General Grant. Instead of ranking, like Governor Seymour, with the Gladstones and the Disraelis, he ranks nowhere. He is impotent to do any one thing expected of men of that class. If he should ever be President, his very messages, if they rise above inane platitudes and dull recital of statistics, will have to be written for him by others. The idea of his recommending to Congress anything more important than would occur to the members, is so absurd as to be grotesque. Of course, he has no capacity to infuse a new spirit into this political canvass, or to animate and illuminate it with great, inspiring thoughts.

But in Governor Seymour the Democratic party has an important reserve of statesmanlike qualities which can be made to tell at once on the canvass. His luminous mind and vigorous eloquence will enable him to lodge in the public mind views that cannot afterwards be got rid of. So active and powerful a mind is never at the end of its resources; and as success is a mere question of controlling public opinion, and public opinion is controlled by ideas, he has every advantage, both in the possession of the proper weapons and consummate skill to use them. He brings rifled artillery and needle-guns, while all his opponents fight with arms of shorter range and less calibre, and poor General Grant has no weapon at all.

The effect of Governor Seymour's stamping the canvass with the impress of his own liberal and capacious intellect, will be to efface the raw-head-and-bloody-bones nonsense and the obsolete trivialisms lugged into the canvass from a state of things now completely past. All that the country ought to care for is the solution of present questions by methods which fall within the domain of the statesman and exclude the methods of the soldier. When pertinent matter is ably presented by a statesman possessing unrivalled power to command attention, the foolish irrelevances which have filled so much space in the canvass will shrink out of view. The important practical question is, How many new votes will thereby be brought to the Democratic side? Is it extravagant to expect four hundred in Indiana? If not, we shall carry Indiana. Is it beyond bounds to expect four thousand in Pennsylvania? If not, Pennsylvania is also ours; and so of many other States. But besides a great bringing up of reserves under the *mot d'ordre* of Governor Seymour, we shall have in Pennsylvania another great advantage which we did not possess in the October election. By redeeming Philadelphia, as we have done, and getting possession of its city government, we nullify a force that was used against us, and turn it into a corresponding advantage. It in like capturing the chief battery of the enemy and reversing its guns. By the knavery of the Republican city government and police force, we were cheated out of votes enough in Philadelphia to have saved us the State. We shall now have in that city a full Democratic vote and an honest count. We possess another advantage in the very elation of the Republicans over their success in the State elections. Their over-sanguine confidence will slacken their exertions. The cry which they have raised of "a Democratic rout" will simply throw their own troops into disorder. They have committed the fatal mistake of treating a manœuvre for a better position as if it were a retreat, and they are destined to pay a fatal penalty. The Republicans will find, after election, how much wiser it would have been to keep by the adage, "not to halloo till you are out of the woods."

The Movement to Set Aside Seymour and Blair—The Gamblers Behind the Scenes.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The puzzle of perpetual motion, the problem of squaring the circle or what became of the ten lost tribes of Israel, are questions not more difficult of solution than the late factious movement in the Democratic camp against Seymour and Blair upon any presumption of party expediency. The proposition was put forth simultaneously from a Copperhead journal in New York and a Copperhead journal in Washington, and was so promptly responded to by several Copperhead journals in New Orleans, Richmond, and elsewhere in the South and West, as to suggest a common understanding among them all. The reasons advanced for the motion to cast Seymour and Blair overboard and to try a new ticket headed by Chase would have been somewhat plausible, with a margin of two or three months of time to work upon; but coming forth within three short weeks of the Presidential election, the proposition naturally excited among the honest Democratic masses suspicions of lunacy against the guilty parties or of treachery, bribery, and corruption.

The reasons assigned for this absurd and suicidal movement were that General Blair's Brodhead letter had "played the very devil" with the Democratic party in the late Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana elections; that but for Blair and that fatal letter the Democracy might have carried at least Pennsylvania and Indiana; that Blair was the deadweight that broke the party down in October, and would certainly, unless removed, break it up in November. It had, therefore, become an imperative necessity to cut off Blair and substitute a man perfectly clear of his damaging heresies. But to "make assurance doubly sure" in this change of front, it was further proposed to substitute Chase for Seymour in order to gain over the conservative balance of power from the Republican camp. In short, some great event was needed to challenge at once the public attention and divert the current of public condemnation from Blair and his obnoxious letter to the shortcomings of the radicals, and nothing would suffice to do this but the change of the Democratic ticket from Seymour and Blair to Chase and Hancock, or Chase and Hendricks, or Chase and Johnson, or Johnson and Chase, or something of that sort.

Such was the demand made upon the National Democratic Committee, and such the reasons submitted for it by the Copperhead organs concerned. A change of commanders forthwith and a change of base were the only things that could save the party from a crushing defeat in November. Mr. Belmont was right when he said in reply that a change of the ticket under the circumstances was impracticable—yea, impossible—and if made "would be equivalent to disbanding the forces." The prime movers, however, involved in the scheme, we may safely assume, care nothing for this. They doubtless expected that the promulgation of the proposition from several Democratic papers at once, and from the cliques behind them, would create such consternation in the general camp as to compel Mr. Belmont and his committee to change the ticket at all hazards. But why should these disturbing cliques be so desperate, clamorous, and persistent in this project if they cared nothing for the consequences?

We think we can answer this question. These men were not bought to do this thing by the "bloated bondholders," nor by Republican money. The Republicans all along felt too sure of their game to waste their greenbacks in any such useless investments. But we have no doubt that the sporting circles, the ancient and powerful fraternity of gamblers of New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Richmond, and New Orleans, did this thing. How and why? We remember a story of the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1852. While the Convention was blindly hammering away upon Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy, Houston, Lane, Dickinson, and others, an outsider remarked to a friend, "It's no use, old fogies. All the heavy gamblers of the United States are in town, and they are all for Douglas first, and second for any young man against any old fogy." And this is the power from which this anti-Seymour and Blair movement has emanated—the Democratic fraternity of gamblers. They have their headquarters and their newspaper lacqueys in Washington, New York, and in other places. They are in the whisky rings, the tobacco rings, and all the other rings. They had made heavy bets upon these late October elections, which they lost; but they had heavier bets depending upon Seymour and Blair, on the general result, and on New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana in the grand November election. Their October losses they might stand, but their bets for November of the same character would swamp them, and there was no help for them but in the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. Hence the movement to get this ticket set aside, which would set aside all bets made upon it or upon either of these candidates.

This, we dare say, is the secret of this anti-Seymour and Blair movement, and here we have a glimpse of the parties behind the scenes. This explanation, too, is coherent and consistent throughout. It presents an object in large amounts of cash, to be saved simply with the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair—an object which has nothing to do with the consequences to the party. The Democratic sporting gentlemen go into a Presidential contest as they go into the business of a faro bank or a keno table. They go in to win. Thus the Hon. John Morrissey, a good Democrat, won considerable money, they say, by betting on the Republicans in the late Pennsylvania election. And what to these men is Seymour or Blair, or any other candidate, if they see that they will lose money on him if kept in the field, and save thousands of money if he is set aside, in saving their bets? As for the newspaper gipsies and Bohemians concerned, they, too, like our model Aldermen, are always "on the make." But is this subordination to the fraternity of gamblers a small thing in the degradation of the party press?

Governor Seymour on the Stump.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World*, fancying that there has been too much Blair to the proportion of Seymour in the national canvass thus far, is ravished with the thought that its candidate for President is about to take the stump in behalf of his own election. "Governor Seymour's coming actively into the canvass," it says, "supplies a lacking force which was needed to turn the tide of victory in favor of the Democratic hosts." "This is the one thing needed to insure a Democratic triumph." This assumes that Seymour's appearance in the canvass is a novelty. But General Harrison spoke frequently in the canvass of 1840, which resulted in his election to the Presidency, and Senator Douglas canvassed nearly every State in the contest of 1860, when he obtained the entire vote of one third-class State, and nearly half the vote of another. There is no objection to any one's speaking whom a crowd can be collected to hear; and, if Governor Seymour would improve his novel opportunity to retract the gross misstatements of his Connecticut speech last spring, we should deem his reappearance on the stump not only useful but creditable.

Governor Seymour and the stump are old acquaintances. In 1864 he was Governor of our State, and had for two years wielded the great power and patronage of that position. He had throughout that period commissioned all the officers in our State's vast contribution to the national volunteer forces, making his appointments and promotions grossly partisan in subserviency to his own ambition. He had presided over the late Democratic National Convention, and aided in giving it a platform after his own heart. He had organized a "State Guard," of which regiments were called out at sundry points to enhance the attractions of his meetings. With all these advantages, the Governor took the stump, and from county to county reiterated, to applauding crowds, his demonstration of these propositions:—

I. No progress has yet been made towards conquering the Rebellion.

II. We have already incurred so vast a debt that all the property of the country is virtually confiscated thereby.

III. Yet a little while, and no farm or building will have any value, the taxes necessarily levied thereon requiring or balancing its entire rent.

IV. The credit of the Southern Confederacy in Europe is decidedly better than that of the Union, and money can be borrowed thereon at more favorable rates than on that of our Government.

V. If Mr. Lincoln should be chosen President, the war will continue through the next four years, and will absorb all that remains of our property, whelming the whole country in irretrievable ruin.

These propositions were illustrated and enforced at various meetings, in a strain of assertion and argument that would have elicited ringing cheers throughout from either of the Rebel armies then fighting to destroy the Union. They carried comfort and cheer to the soul of every Rebel and Rebel sympathizer who heard them, but they didn't defeat Mr. Lincoln, nor did they re-elect Governor Seymour.

The *World* asserts that "not even Mr. Hoffman can command a single Democratic vote which would not be given with greater alacrity to the idol of the New York Democracy. * * * There is no candidate who adds to the strength of Seymour; but Governor Seymour always adds to the strength of the most popular candidate voted for at the same election."

We meet this gasconade with an array of recorded facts. Figures are its proper antidote.

Horatio Seymour first ran for Governor of this State in 1850, when he was beaten, though all his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected. Here are the aggregates:

	Whig Candidates.		*Democratic.*	
Governor	W. Hunt.	214,614	Seymour.	214,352
Lt. Gov.	Correll	210,695	Churon	218,009
Canal Com.	Blakely	213,894	Mather	215,102
Prison Insp.	Baker	206,142	Angell	217,980
Clerk Appeals.	Smith	211,029	Benton	217,955

In 1852 he ran again, and was elected; but he ran behind his Lieutenant, Church, and his Canal Commissioner, Foster.

In 1854 he ran again, and was beaten; but for once led his ticket—his party being divided into "Hards" and "Softs."

In 1862, he ran again, and was elected, owing to the absence of fifty thousand voters in the field, fighting for their country; but his Lieutenant (D. R. Floyd Jones) and Canal Commissioner (Skinner) both ran ahead of him.

In 1864 he made his last run for Governor, stumped the State as aforesaid, and was beaten by Governor Fenton, Seymour running behind his ticket as usual. Here are the aggregates:—

President	Lincoln	368,735	McClellan	361,986
Governor	Fenton	349,557	Seymour	361,254
Lieut.-Gov.	Alvord	369,865	Jones	361,819
Canal Com.	Alberger	369,367	Lord	361,642
Prison Insp.	Forrest	369,428	McNeil	361,313

Seymour had the lowest vote, and was the worst beaten of any man on the Democratic ticket, from President down. And that was his last appearance as a candidate till now.

But trot him out, gentlemen opposite, and put him through his paces! We have the record of his time, and know that, like the Irishman's racer, Botherum, he "drives all before him." He may just as well talk as not, for he can't kill himself any deader than he already is.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1227 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 23 2m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
STTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVER WARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 6p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.
This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 467,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 198,800 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96 645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,627 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 109,400 pounds; 30 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,964 pounds.
Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,484 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.
Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.
Deliveries will only be made at the forts.
Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.,
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.; No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment, having been in existence a *half century*, are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 102 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 508	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,593 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	123,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,875 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,350 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,500 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,802 50 Cost, $1,089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$103,017 10
	Cash in Drawer	298 82
		183,315 62
		$1,507,603 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	J. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 3

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12-t

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $83,693 22	INCOME FOR 1 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 8 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Cauillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 29

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 19, 1868.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 26, 1868, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force Six Months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1868. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
JOHN E. GREER,
10 20 5t Second Lieutenant Ord., A. C. S.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 12

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MEXICAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really such a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7·50.
GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 22 No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was this:—

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A batch of petitions from private parties for gas, water, paving, etc., were presented and referred.

Mr. Cattell presented a petition signed by 5528 citizens. It was offered in the shape of a volume of big dimensions, upon the leaves of which the signatures were inscribed. They ask that a new Girls' Normal School building may be erected. The big document was passed up to the desk of the President.

Mr. Cattell said that he had another petition in store, signed by a vast number of merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, asking for an enlargement of this school and an increase of its sphere of usefulness, so that its pupils might be teaching rudimentary exercises to juniors while themselves acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches. This was referred.

Mr. Smith presented a petition signed by citizens in Germantown, and all along the railroad, from that point to this city, asking that the railroad company may be allowed to salt their tracks during the coming winter.

Charles Thompson Jones and others presented applications to like effect. The whole were referred.

A report was received from the Committee on Girard Estate, asking Councils to direct the City Controller to make certain transfers of items of appropriation for the repair and use of the estate. Adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Richie, Chairman of the Committee on Schools, asking Councils to give the Controllers the authority to secure the completion of the Keystone schoolhouse. The contractors have failed, said the gentleman, to fulfil their obligations, and the School Controllers need the use of the building. Referred to the City Solicitor, with a request for early information as to the legality of the desired action on the part of Councils.

An ordinance to make an appropriation to pay certain bills by the department was passed.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee on City Property, made a report recommendatory of the resolution to stock the parks of the city with insectivorous birds. A resolution by Mr. Page to import $500 worth of German sparrows for acclimatization in our public squares, was referred to this committee. Mr. Bumm, on behalf of the committee, reported favorably to the resolution, and personally recommended its passage. The bill passed.

The contract for enlarging the office of the Sheriff and that of the CLERK of the Orphans' Court was now approved in due form.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution, with a long preamble, reflecting upon the character and conduct of some of the officers and directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and asking that a joint committee, to consist of three members of each Chamber, be appointed to investigate and report at an early day whether the rumors of the facts asserted are true, and if so, what measures, legal or otherwise, it becomes Councils to prosecute to correct the abuse, prevent a repetition of it, and promote a more efficient and disinterested administration of the affairs of said railroad company.

Mr. King favored the resolution on the ground that by so doing he would be acting both for the benefit of the railroad and the city.

Mr. Fox declared the resolutions to be very singular ones. The railroad company have cars unused that are all the better for being put into occasional motion. As to incurring cost at the expense of the stockholders of the road, the officers of the road were not the class of gentlemen to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Page made a long speech, seconding the resolutions of Mr. Barlow. He urged with some vehemence that the matter be thoroughly investigated, and rather acrimoniously urged immediate action.

Mr. Hodgdon called attention to the fact that the present President of the road took the reins of government when the stock was worth but $8 a share. It is now worth $35 a share. The road pays a dividend besides of five per cent. It is managed in a manner that reflects credit upon all concerned in it. Mr. Hodgdon protested against the proposed action.

The debate was long and tedious. Mr. Franciscus entered an earnest protest against the resolutions by Mr. Barlow. A vote to refer the matter to a special committee was carried.

Messrs. Barlow, Fox, and Page were appointed.

A resolution to inquire from the Park Commissioners what amount of land they have appropriated or purchased, and what amount of damages must be paid, was now offered.

An ordinance to punish the murder of little dickey birds in the city of Philadelphia was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution offering a reward of $1000 for the conviction of any fraudulent voters at the late election was agreed to.

Select Council concurred in the appointment of a committee relative to constructing a Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Department.

This was the extent of the business transacted. Some highway bills were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Common Branch met at the usual hour, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

Various communications, petitions, etc., were received and referred to appropriate committees.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending certain transfers in the appropriations for the Police Department

Mr. Meyer offered a resolution embodying these recommendations, which was agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any person who voted at the recent election who was not a resident of the precinct wherein he voted.

A motion to lay upon the table was lost—yeas, 3; nays, 33. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution for the laying of cubical blocks at the intersections on Walnut street, from Broad street to Twenty-first. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans presented a communication from the Board of Health, including a report from its Sanitary Committee, recommending that the Board appoint a committee of two gentlemen for the purpose of daily visiting the cattle yards in the city, to guard against the introduction of diseased meat.

Mr. Evans introduced an ordinance in connection with the foregoing, authorizing the payment of cattle inspectors for services rendered. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a petition, signed by five thousand citizens of Philadelphia, asking for a new Normal School building. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mr. Harrison presented a report from the Committee on Finance, directing the release of certain property of Henry Bickley from a lien and judgment. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution appropriating $25,000 for completing the construction of the Twenty-fourth ward reservoir. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution providing for the relief of the widow and children of James Young, a police officer. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to repair Springfield avenue, in conformity with instructions of the Committee.

Also, one or two other unimportant reports from same Committee.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Police, reported a bill appropriating pay for the special policemen employed on election day. Considerable discussion ensued, including some obstreperous remarks by a member from the Eleventh ward, and pointed speeches by Messrs. Ray, Evans, Hetzell, Dillon, and Harper. The latter declared that a reign of terror existed in Philadelphia on election day, in consequence of the attempt of the Sheriff to control the city police.

Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone, and in supporting his motion asserted that it was a cutthroat game on both sides, and that the appointment of the special policemen led to the appointment of the Sheriff's deputies. He said that the Democratic party itself paid the Sheriff's deputies, they having been appointed for partisan purposes, and that the Republican party should pay the special police.

Mr. Roney thanked the gentleman for the admission that the Sheriff's deputies were the paid tools of the Democratic party. He stated that in one precinct of his ward, to his own knowledge, two or three deputies made an assault upon the polls, with the cry, "Out with the ballot-box," and that the presence there of one resolute special policeman, supported by a few Republicans, prevented such an outrage. If the Sheriff's deputies were legally appointed, the county should pay them. The policemen stood up in defense of order and peace, and therefore are rightfully paid by the city.

Mr. Evans enumerated many instances of outrages by Sheriff's deputies, and of wholesale frauds by Democratic roughs from Baltimore and New York.

The previous question was moved and carried. The motion to postpone indefinitely was then lost.

Mr. Dillon then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for two weeks, which was lost—yeas 6, nays 32.

After many dilatory motions the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hancock, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported adversely upon locating the Vigilant Hose Company on Federal street, and offered a resolution that the Committee on Fire and Trusts be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution that the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company be restored to active service, without loss of their appropriation. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley reported an ordinance from the Committee on Surveys providing for the construction of a sewer on Eighteenth street, from Naudain to South streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for certain branch sewers. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance concerning a sewer on Sixteenth street, from Ontario to Tioga streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing a revision of the street lines and grades in Frankford, between Main street and Frankford creek. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the construction of a footway on Gray's Ferry bridge. Agreed to.

Various other unimportant resolutions were reported from the same committee and agreed to.

The following bills were received from Select Council:—

One relative to furnishing new school-houses. Concurred in.

One authorizing certain transfers in the appropriation for school purposes. An amendment was offered providing for the payment of a teacher of physical exercises in one of the public schools. After an excited discussion the amendment was agreed to—ayes, 21; nays, 8. The bill was then concurred in.

One granting the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway an extension of their line. Concurred in.

One instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to lay water pipes on Geary and other streets. Concurred in.

One concerning appropriations for Girard Estate. Concurred in.

One approving the contract of H. Willoughby for the construction of an addition to the Sheriff's office. Concurred in.

One appropriating additional amounts for school purposes. Concurred in.

One relative to the management of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Laid upon the table.

One instructing the City Treasurer to register certain warrants and have them paid. It was moved to postpone the question, and debate ensued. Pending this discussion the hour of seven arrived, and the President declared the Council adjourned.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—Smith, Randolph & Co. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the banking house of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending October 8, 1868:—

New York.—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Miss Johnston, and four children; Dr. B. V. Raphael, Mr. J. Rufus Amidon, Mr. F. H. Amidon, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, Mr. C. D. Wood and family, Mr. H. C. Ogden, Mr. George Kemp and family, Mrs. D. M. Mellis and family, Mr. D. Ernest Mellis, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Mr. Francis G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Coles, Mr. Nicoll Halsey, Mrs. G. Read and family, Mr. A. H. Lowery and family, Mrs. S. Matilda Myatt and two children, Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Baldwin, Mr. Thomas E. Davis, Mr. Charles S. and Mr. C. M. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harvirnan.

Brooklyn.—Mr. Charles L. Mitchell.

Boston.—Miss Caroline J. Young, Mr. George Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Howe, Miss Beatrice Howe, Mr. P. L. Schieffelin, Mr. James M. and Mr. Y. A. Beebe, Mr. Charles and Miss Rosalie Carroll.

Washington.—Mrs. Schliecker.

Baltimore.—Mrs. Latimore and Miss Clementina Tompkins.

San Francisco.—Mrs. E. L. Moore and Mr. Harry H. Moore.

Albany.—Miss Julia Treadwell.

Cincinnati.—Mr. Samuel Thorner.

Georgia.—Mr. James H. Shorter.

Manilla.—Mr. Ogden E. Edwards and family.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-third anniversary of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, was celebrated last evening. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the church was crowded in all parts.

The pulpit platform was beautifully decorated with flowers and devices of an appropriate character. The exercises were opened by the choir singing an anthem. Rev. G. D. Boardman, pastor, then led in prayer, after which the scholars joined in reciting portions of Scripture.

The main school, under the care of Mr. Edwin Hall, numbers 470, teachers and scholars. The library contains 1267 volumes. The benevolent contributions of this school for the year amounted to $1765·90.

The Boardman Mission School has 17 teachers and 209 scholars. The library contains 280 volumes.

The Immanuel Mission School has 24 teachers and 125 scholars. The library contains 390 volumes. The total officers, teachers, and scholars connected with the school, 815. The contributions of the year amounted to $2700. Addresses of an interesting character were made by several scholars. A large number of offerings were made by the scholars.

MASONIC.—St. John's R. A. Chapter and St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, of Wilmington, Del., were constituted on Tuesday evening by Dr. James M. Austin, the presiding officer of the national body of Royal Arch Masons. The officers of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, are:—S. A. Hodgeman, Eminent Commander; George W. Perry, Generalissimo; Alfred Gawthrop, Captain General; J. D. Billings, Treasurer; George W. Moore, Recorder; John H. Simms, Prelate; William Q. Moore, Senior Warden; William T. Springer, Junior Warden; James M. Jones, Standard Bearer; George K. Yates, Sentinel.

The officers of St. John's Chapter are:—High Priest, George W. Stone; King, William H. Lee; Scribe, Alfred Gawthrop; Treasurer, Isaac C. Pyle; Secretary, George W. Moore; Captain of the Host, William T. Springer; Principal Sojourner, William Q. Moore; Royal Arch Captain, T. Benton Craig; Master Third Veil, I. Woodrow; Master Second Veil, Harry Simpson; Master First Veil, John Davis; Sentinel, George K. Yates.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

John Doyle, aged 45 years, residing at No. 165 Fitzwater street, badly injured about the head by being knocked down at Sixth and Shippen street.

A man employed as cook on board the ship Lancaster, injured in the thigh by falling down the hatchway.

Edward Carmachy, aged 65 years, residing at No. 634 Shippen street, run over by a wagon, causing the fracture of a leg.

JONATHAN BIRARD, colored, aged 50 years, residing at No. 615 Barclay street, two fingers cut off with a hatchet while chopping wood.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About noon yesterday, John Pollit, eight years of age, residing at No. 4129 Thomas street, was seriously injured about the head and breast, by the hoisting machine at Garsed's mill, Frankford. He was taken home.

MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Moyamensing Soup Society, held on Tuesday evening, the following persons were elected to serve as officers and managers during the ensuing year:—President, Robert Graffen; Vice-President, Hugh STEVELSON; Treasurer, John Pierce; Secretary, S. Mason Graffen; Managers, R. K. Stewart, J. L. Wilson, Collins West, James M. Stewart, H. McConnell, Benjamin Bickerton, T. Esmond, Harper, and Alexander Sloan. Donations for the use of this institution will be received by any of the officers and managers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Governor Seymour at Buffalo—The Programme of His Doings for the Coming Week—The Cigar Makers' Strike—The Tammany Ticket, Etc.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather to-day, an immense crowd gathered in the skating rink to hear Governor Seymour. The Hon. James Humphreys called the meeting to order at 8:30, when Governor Seymour delivered an address. He contended that reconstruction is a failure, because peace and order do not prevail at the South. He asserted that the debt has not been reduced nor taxation lightened by the party in power. Referring to the general conviction that a Democratic administration would inaugurate civil war, he answered the argument from Blair's threats with the objection that a Democratic Executive would be confronted by a Republican Senate, a Republican House of Representatives, and by the army and loyal organizations of the country under General Grant.

Mr. Seymour then entered into a long argument against the reconstruction measures, and found fault with the export tax at one time placed upon cotton. He condemned the way in which the currency of the country is distributed, arguing that in this respect the East is favored at the expense of the West. In alluding to the charge that the Democratic party propose repudiation, he maintained that it stood by the letter of the contract.

Governor Seymour then went on to say that if the Democratic party succeeded at this election, it could, of itself, not make or amend the laws—it would only be able to hold the violent leaders of the Republican party in check. It could do no revolutionary acts, and so far as actual power is concerned, a Democratic President would stand in the same position as is held by Andrew Johnson. His vigorous nature, his bold and resolute defense of constitutional rights, his able assertions of the true principles of government, have not saved him even from the violence of those opposed to him, much less has he been able to inaugurate any invasive measures, or any acts calculated to disturb the public peace. Our hope in this election is to put into the executive offices those who would stay the tide of corruption, those who would save from further injuries the system of constitutional government, and those who would protect our people from legislative wrongs. We feel, too, that our success would be a rebuke by the American people of measures which have been condemned so strongly by many leading Republicans, by Republican presses, as by ourselves. If the candidates on our ticket should be elected, and if they should prove capable, honest, and true to their trusts, at another election the people of the United States would go further and make a Democratic House of Representatives; and in due time the character of the Senate could be changed.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. Francis Kiernan. About 20,000 people were present during the delivery of Governor Seymour's address.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Governor Seymour, accompanied by S. E. Church, Francis Kiernan, and A. Schell, will leave at 11·20 A. M. to-morrow, and will speak in Cleveland in the evening; at Chicago on Saturday evening; at Indianapolis on Monday evening; at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday evening; at Pittsburg on Wednesday evening; and at Philadelphia on Friday evening.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The officers of the different express companies met at the Astor House to-day to perfect arrangements in regard to business. The proceedings were private.

To protect themselves against a threatened strike of the cigar makers for an advance in wages of $2 per thousand, the cigar manufacturers held a large meeting to-day, and resolved to form a protective union. They pledge themselves not to employ any strikers, and to refer all differences to a committee for arbitration.

The Tammany Convention, to-night, nominated the following city ticket:—Register, Michael Connolly. City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. Supervisor, M. Tweed. Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard. The Constitutional Union Convention nominated the same ticket, except Dennis McMahon for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Democrats have a torchlight procession here on Tuesday night, and Governor Seymour addresses the Democracy of Brooklyn on Wednesday night.

The case of Benjamin F. Russenburg, arrested yesterday on a charge of dealing in fraudulent naturalization papers, came up for examination this afternoon before United States Commissioner Osborne. The chamber was crowded with politicians and others, who watched the proceedings with intense interest. By agreement of counsel the examination was finally adjourned until Saturday, to allow the prisoner time to prepare his defense.

In the case of George A Fritch, arrested at the suit of District Attorney Courtney, upon a charge of having filed malicious, false, and libellous statements with the President of the United States, and by these means attempting to effect the plaintiff's removal from office, a motion was made by the prisoner's counsel for a reduction of the amount of bail, and an affidavit of Fritch was made that the statements made by him were untrue, and were instigated by Solicitor Binckley and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress. The amount of bail was reduced to $4000, and a writ of inquiry issued to assess the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff.

The Court of Appeals of this State, in the case of Green against Shumway, has made a very important decision, viz.:—That the test oath cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be required by legislation as a condition of the right of suffrage; that the Legislature of the State of New York has no power to establish by law any qualification whatever for electors in this State.

From Europe by Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Central Provisional Junta held its last session yesterday. Resolutions were adopted urging the abolition of capital punishment, the removal of prisons from Spain to Africa and the Philippine Islands, and the formation of volunteer rifle associations throughout the country. After recommending all the local provisional juntas to follow their example, the central junta dissolved.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Prince and Princess Girgenti (son-in-law and daughter of Queen Isabella) have arrived at Brighton, and the Queen of Spain is shortly expected there.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct 22.—Despatches have been received here stating the particulars of outrages by the insurrectionists in the province of Tunas. In that province they had taken to incendiarism and robbery, and a band, headed by Rubal Calva, had burned all the houses, mills, cane fields, etc., on the plantations about La Vegita, between the city of Tunas and Puerto Manati. They were conscripting all able-bodied men, white and black, but desertions were frequent. The negroes were in great fear of these bands, and were fleeing before them. An incendiary proclamation had been discovered, calling upon the negroes to rise and assassinate the whites.

From Virginia.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 22.—In the adjoining county of Madison, North Carolina, the conservatives were holding a mass meeting and barbecue, when a difficulty occurred between some of those present, and a general rock throwing ensued. Nobody was killed, but some bruised heads and broken shins were the result. Counterfeit money and bad whisky were at the bottom of the row.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Both the St. Johns and Ward crews left this city to-day for their homes. The Wards hold their boat this morning for $100.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arming Rebel Troops in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following extract from a letter just received from one of the highest officers in rank on duty in Texas gives a good idea of the new rebellion in that State. The officer says:—

"The northwestern part of the State, especially, seems to be in a deplorable condition. My Adjutant, under date of September 21, writes that rather alarming news has been received at his post within the last week, to the effect that in Cook, Fannin, Grayson, Tarrant, Parker, and other counties in the same vicinity, the Rebels are organizing regiments, pretending that it is by authority of General Reynolds and other commanders, ostensibly to protect themselves against the Indians, but really to drive out all United States troops and Union men in the northern section of the State. It is also reported that a man named Scarlan is raising 250 men for the same purpose at Montayne and in the vicinity. The Colonel commanding has forbidden the organizing of any men in this section by issuing a proclamation. Among the men named as leaders in this movement is ex-Governor Throckmorton.

"One of the captains of the 6th regiment and his wife were fired at by bushwhackers at Sulphur Springs, while sitting on the piazza of their boarding house, but both escaped unhurt.

"So much for quiet, peace, and harmony in Northern Texas."

Naval Orders.

Commodore C. H. Poor, U. S. N., has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, vice Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, retired.

Personal.

Gen. Hancock will leave here to-night for New York, to assume the charge of the new headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic. His staff will follow in a day or two.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Executive Board of National Underwriters reassembled this morning. The report of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates was made.

The Committee on Form of Policy presented a lengthy report, pointing out numerous discrepancies in the common form of insurance policies, and giving an improved form. The report urges the importance of more explicit language in the policies of all insurance companies. The report was adopted. The special committee to whom had been referred the matter of a permanent committee on incendiarism reported, recommending a committee of twelve.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—A spirited public meeting was held here to-day, attended by leading merchants, members of the Legislature, editors, and others. It was resolved to present the winners of the race yesterday, at Springfield, Mass., with $2000 in gold, and the City Council was requested to confer upon them the freedom of the city, and to have a medal struck commemorative of their victory over the champion oarsmen of the United States.

A very heavy storm of sleet and snow prevails east of Pictou.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 20	MOON SETS	11·40
SUN SETS	5 09	HIGH WATER	7 36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 9
Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct. 10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Allemannia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 21
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 24
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.

Steamship Roman, Howes, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, Fall River, John Rommel, Jr.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, New Bedford do.

Schr Virginia, McFadden, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Adelaide Norris, Reed, Key West, Merchant & Co.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off the Overfalls, ship Beerchel, from New York; off the Ledge Light, barque Mary S. Nelson; off the Brown, barque Sitka, for New Orleans; off the Buoy on the Middle, ship Tamerlane, hence for Altona, Prussia.

Schr Gen Grant, Colburn, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Banner, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 3 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr C. W. May, May, from Boston.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Augusta, Von Harten, hence, at Bremen 7th instant.

Ship Cadette, Christian, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst., and was in the river on the 9th.

Ship Albert, Erickson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 17th inst., via Havana.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, sailed from Foochow 12th Aug for Bangkok.

Barque Iddo Kimball, Delano, hence, at Aspinwall 13th inst.

Brig Monticello, Hosmer, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., reports: Experienced the gale of the 17th inst., in which carried away foretopgallantmast, topmast head, split sails stove boat and one water cask, and had cargo (coal) shifted.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 20th inst.

Brig E. Fullerton, Blair, hence, at Liverpool 9th instant.

Brig Chief, Barlaby, hence, at Queenstown 7th inst.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Trieste 8th inst.

Brig Proteus, Liscomb, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Brig Haze, Hall, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 5th inst.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 20th inst.

Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, from St. John N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 21st inst.

Schr J. P. Allen, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 16th inst.

Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, hence, at Norfolk 19th instant.

Schr Ranger, Cleaves, hence, at Yarmouth, Me., 21st inst.

Schrs M. E. Graham, Fountain, and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 20th inst.

Schr Thos. W. Ware, Abdell, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Schrs Francis French, Lippincott, and B. Strong, Brown, hence at Providence 20th inst.

Schr J. S. Knowles, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schr Wm. Gilliam, Scovill, hence, at Bristol Ferry 18th inst.

Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, hence, at Fall River 17th inst.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Marblehead 19th inst.

Schrs Addie Ryerson, Houghton, and Hattie E. Deege, Freeman, hence, at Providence, 21st inst.

Schrs Ida F. Wheeler, from Portland, and Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, hence for New Bedford, at Newport 21st inst.

Schrs John Compton, Childs, from Dighton; Vapor, Johnson; and W. D. Cargill Kelley, from Providence, sailed from Newport 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr N. Jones, Ingalis, hence, at Machias 19th inst.

Schr Rachael Seaman, High, hence, at Boston 21st instant.

Schr Warren Blake, Merservey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs Cerro Gordo, from Philadelphia for Boston; Emma McGrove; H. G. Hand, Hilliard; Ella Amsden, Smith; Edwin T. Allen, Grisley; and Julia Garrison, Welch, from Boston for Philadelphia; Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, for do; Robert Palmer, Clark, Mystic, for do.; James, Veldron, Bangor, for do.; C. Henry, Lynn, for do, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schrs Rachael S. Miller, Smith; Lizzie Maul; L. A. May, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia; Augusta J. Fabens, from Newburyport for do.; Jane N. Baker, Grace, Salem for do., at Holmes' 20th inst.

Schr Wm. F. Burden Adams, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Bristol 20th inst.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Steamtug S. Flanagan, Boyce, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 20th inst.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M
Sunday, Oct. 25, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Oct. 26, 8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 4 P.M
Wed'day, " 28, 10 A.M	Wed'day, " 28, 2 P.M
Thursday, " 29 10 A.M	Thursday, " 29, 2 P.M
Friday, " 30, 11 A.M	Friday, " 30, 3 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

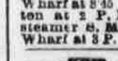
OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf



DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 1 13

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
FREE GALLERY.
8 10

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fire Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

The Dissensions of the Democracy.

THE worst foe of the Democratic party could not desire it to be placed in a more despicable and desperate position than it has attained by the action of its leaders. In the face of the impending defeat in the Presidential contest which is clearly foreshadowed by the result of the October elections, it not only confesses its inability to contend successfully with triumphant Republicanism, but also acknowledges its internal dissatisfaction with the programme prescribed by its National Convention. The proposition to change candidates at this late period of the canvass would neither have been made nor entertained for a moment if there had been the faintest glimmer of hope for Seymour and Blair, and the discussion which has followed this proposal is of a peculiarly significant and disastrous character. "We will inevitably be beaten if we persist in running Seymour and Blair," says the *World*. "We will be beaten a thousand times worse if we change front on the eve of the battle," is the responsive echo of a hundred Democratic journals. "Seymour will do well enough, but Blair must withdraw," says the *World*. "If there is to be any change, we insist that it must be complete, and that our favorite Blair shall not be made the scapegoat," answer the Southern Rebel journals. "Blair's nomination was a bad blunder at best, because, while theoretically he was supposed to be available as an ex-Republican general, in practice he is the worst scarecrow on the ticket to all moderate men," says the *World*. "The great mistake was that brother Frank was not nominated for President instead of Vice-President," answers the redoubtable Montgomery Blair.

These diverse views in regard to the candidates are still further complicated by differences of opinion in reference to their proper successors. No man of character and standing is anxious, and few are willing, to accept the questionable honor of a nomination from an unauthorized committee of a party foredoomed to defeat. The only man who had a powerful hold upon its affections, Pendleton, would be still less available than Seymour; and he would care little, on the eve of November, for the honor he earnestly but vainly struggled to obtain in July. It is reported that if Judge Chase would consent to run at all it would only be as an independent candidate, rejecting the Democratic platform. Hendricks has failed to carry his own State as a candidate for Governor. Hancock is disgusted with the intrigues of the Democratic politicians, and McClellan has announced in the most positive terms his determination to abstain from active participation in public affairs. The party is therefore compelled to add to the mortification it feels in not possessing available candidates the distressing consciousness that it has lost its opportunities to secure better material, and it must encounter defeat under leadership which lacks the confidence and respect of its own legions as well as the country.

These difficulties in regard to men, serious as they are, only typify still more important dissensions in regard to measures. The cry is now being echoed by a large portion of the Democratic press that the proposition to change leaders was prompted by Belmont, and the Chairman of the National Executive Committee is accused of criminal indifference, if not of downright treachery, to the cause he ostensibly represents. The virtuous indignation ordinarily displayed against the "bloated bondholders" who have the audacity to expect that the National Government will sacredly maintain its plighted faith, now finds vent against the small but influential wing of the party which is denounced as radically unsound because it is unwilling to openly advocate repudiation. On the other hand, Democrats who wish to assume the virtue of preserving the public peace even if they have it not, are anxious to free their consciences of the stain of openly supporting the revolutionary proposition advanced by Blair, and incorporated, at the request of Wade Hampton, in the Democratic platform, that the reconstructed governments should be abolished by military force; and yet the bulk of the party devoutly accept the declarations of the Brodhead letter as the essence of modern Democracy, and as a candid exposition of the real purposes of the party. The dispute on this issue daily grows more exciting. The New York leaders are compelled to disavow, in the most positive terms, the Blair doctrines, and to antagonize their own platform; and the Southern Rebels, being now as arrogant and arbitrary as ever, are stubbornly declaring that they will only assist the Democratic party on condition that it shall become their subservient slave.

As a last resort, Seymour has taken the stump to rally his terrified and discordant forces. Jeff. Davis did the same thing in North Carolina after the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and previous to the overthrow of Joe. Johnston's army. He only succeeded, however, in covering himself with ridicule by this expiring effort, and the desperate exertions of the Democratic nominee will not meet with a better fate.

One of Those "Garbled Extracts."

THE New York *World* is still confident that the result in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska was owing in the main to perversions of Blair's Brodhead letter and "certain garbled extracts from speeches of prominent men in the South." We are not disposed to question the entire correctness of this assumption. The Northern Democracy persist in endorsing Blair, in spite of the protestations of the *World*, and they have taken the leaders of the Rebellion to their bosoms. Democracy North and Democracy South are one and the same thing; the people of both sections recognize this fact; and on the 13th of October the voters of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska acted upon it. So "the garbled extracts" are reliable exponents of the principles, objects, and aims of the latter-day Democracy. For this reason we present a few "garbled extracts" from a speech delivered by N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow fame, at Jackson, Tennessee, a few days since. The illustrious negro-butcher, in the course of this harangue, denounced the leaders of the Republican party as "traitors" and "cowards," and asserted that he "had done nothing but what he believed right, and, under similar circumstances, would do again." Which means that he regrets the Rebellion simply because it failed, would gladly assist at the inauguration of another, and would put to the sword a swarm of defenseless negroes if he should have the chance. Sound Democratic doctrine all this, which Seymour's fiercest bugle-blasts cannot gainsay!

For a New Normal School.

THE request of the people, especially the taxpaying and influential people, should be received with the utmost consideration by the public servants whose duty it is to legislate for them. Particularly is this true when a demand is made which involves the expenditure of money, and that demand is backed by the willing consent of those from whom the money must come. In the petition presented yesterday, signed by five thousand citizens of Philadelphia, asking Councils to provide funds for the erection of a new "Normal School," we have a striking example of what we have said. The petition was signed by all classes of the residents of Philadelphia, and among them were the men whose large real estate will have to bear the burden of the additional taxation, if it be required. We notice among the names such firms as Benjamin Bullock's Sons, A. Whilldin & Sons, Drexel & Co., David S. Brown & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., John Welsh, Howell & Brothers, Churchman & Co., C. H. Clark, William H. Lloyd & Co., Fitler, Weaver & Co., Alexander Benson, Emery, Benson & Co., P. S. Peterson & Co., Wetherill & Brother, Browning & Brother, George F. Reeves & Son, Coates Brothers, John W. Everman & Co., Cochran, Russell & Co., Solomon Conrad, J. B. Hodgson, John Dawson & Son, Reece, Seal & Co., A. W. Adolph, Anspach & Stanton. With such names as these, and hundreds of others just as respectable although not so wealthy, we can insure for the petition a careful consideration.

Now, the object which these gentlemen seek to attain is the erection of a new and more commodious building for the accommodation of the "Girls' High and Normal School." That some such building is most emphatically needed is clearly proved to any citizen who will visit the present inefficient structure on Sergeant street, above Ninth. It is too small, it is too plain, it is not well ventilated. Its general condition is unsuitable for the advanced position which that institution holds in the community. It is proposed that the city should erect a handsome building which would merit the name of a Girls' College, and that in this outlay it should not be governed by the principle of penuriousness which so frequently characterizes its enterprises. We want a college for young ladies which will not belie the name. With refined studies in every portion of civilization, we see the claims of intellectual women being recognized. England is engaged in the erection of just such a college as we need. France has long known and possessed the means of meeting this want. Are we, a people who peculiarly pride themselves on their advancement and enlightenment, to be outdone by the Old World in this matter? We hope and believe not. Let the prayer, then, of these gentlemen meet with immediate and favorable consideration. Money lent out in such enterprises as this is well invested, for, casting our bread upon the waters, it returns tenfold to us in coming days. Whatever tends to promote general education is of importance to every man, woman, and child in our land personally, and is of the most vital value to us as a nation. We are dependent on the intelligence of our people for the stability of our Government, and in the diffusion of that intelligence how commanding an influence does woman exert! It is to the mothers of America that we must look for the virtue and the intelligence of the coming generations. Their influence is unbounded; their sway is in a realm where they can have no rival. Thank God! it is an influence almost unbounded for the public good. But, with the best intentions in the world, the ability is still a requisite. It is proposed for us to supply the training which will furnish the ability, and this it is proposed to do in the new "Normal School." As soon as attention is called to the importance of this department, we feel sure that Councils will wisely grant the request of its 5000 petitioners.

YOUNG REPUBLICANISM.—To-morrow night there will be held a Convention of the young Republicans of Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking some steps to aid the cause of the party, secure the punishment of fraud, and promote the purity of both the ballot and the party. We hail this movement with peculiar pleasure. It is the decided expression of one section of the Republican party which holds a commanding power, and which should be recognized. We hope the meeting will take some practical steps towards the organization of young Republicans. In the past such attempts have met with peculiar favor in the political arena. The instance of Prince John Van Buren heading the youth of a party, and avenging the slight to his father, is still within memory. We hope that all young men who favor the election of Grant and Colfax will be present to-morrow night. The Invincibles are all, to the number of 1500, in its favor.

"Bring Up the Reserves!"

"THE dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." This Scriptural quotation is not a very elegant one, but it is good Scripture nevertheless. For the benefit of the New York *World* we cite 2 Peter ii, 22, where it will be found. We quote it here because it exemplifies the last state of the *World*, which, we regret to say, is much worse than was the first. The *World* stomached Seymour and Blair as long as it could; and then, when the strong emetic of October 13 was thrust in huge spoonfuls down its throat, it was relieved of the indigestible burden. And now, like the dog in the Scriptural proverb, it has done the nasty thing which we expected it to do from the first. Seymour and Blair constitute a heavy dose, which has been too much for thousands of honest, loyal Democrats, and also for a few who, like the *World*, are not as honest and as loyal as they might be. The former class turned away in disgust on the 13th of October, and we imagine that they will continue to regard the objects of their aversion with suspicion. The latter class made a wry face, and gulped down the unsavory morsels. The *World* has done the thing twice, and now it cries out lustily, "Bring up the reserves!"

We do not comprehend exactly what is meant by the reserves in this connection. A few days ago the *World* declared that all was lost, unless Blair could be kicked out of the way, and Seymour's scruples about accepting a nomination which had been thrust upon him taken into the account, and his acceptance cancelled. For this little indiscretion the *World* received all manner of abuse at the hands of its friends. It was even intimated by such proper persons as "Brick" Pomeroy that it had been bought up by the radicals, as if the radicals were accustomed to squander their resources in such a reckless way. Belmont, Tilden, and Schell, the gentlemen who are entrusted with the especial training of Mr. Seymour for the Presidential race, were loud in their denunciation, and so were the model Democratic journals of the Southern States. With such a hue and cry at its heels, the poor dog could do nothing but lick up its own vomit and cry out for "the reserves."

But this cry about the reserves is a delusion and a snare. The *World* is in a bad way, and must do something to ease itself. It knows that the Democratic reserves, especially in the State of Pennsylvania, are a myth. Every nerve was strained in October, every trick was practised, every device resorted to, every possible fraud committed, and the result was—"a few thousand" true and loyal men standing between the Democratic party and victory. The only hope of Democracy, under these circumstances, consists in an unwarranted confidence in the Republican ranks, and its inevitable consequence—apathy. Says the *World*:—"We possess another advantage in the very elation of the Republicans over their success in the State elections. Their over-sanguine confidence will slacken their exertions." Here is the Democratic reserve in its full strength. *If* the routed forces of the new Rebellion can be got into line again by the 3d of November, in the full strength which they presented on the 13th of October, and *if* an over-sanguine confidence should slacken our exertions, Seymour *may* be elected.

So, if Grant had settled down for life in Vicksburg, Lee might not have been demolished at Appomattox. The parallel is perfect in all essentials. October 13 was the Vicksburg of the new Rebellion. Grant, the leader of the loyal army in the old warfare for the Union, is still at the head of the victorious legions; and on November 3 will be re-enacted the scene at Appomattox, the final collapse of the last attempt to bring justice and liberty into disrepute. Bring up the reserves, and let the final triumph surpass the one which is already inscribed on our banners.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

THERE are many things which are good in themselves and good in their proper places, which become good for nothing by too common and unseasonable use. The custom of voting thanks to Tom, Dick, and Harry on every possible occasion, and for the most imaginary services, is one that, in the vast majority of instances, is more honored in the breach than in the observance, and, like the once prized degrees of D. D. and LL.D., it has long since lost whatever original meaning or title to respect it may formerly have had. Mr. John Smith, for instance—a very worthy man in his way—is called upon to preside at a meeting of some kind, or his name may be included in a list of a score or so of Vice-Presidents or Secretaries. Smith's duties on this occasion are not of an arduous character, and for him to see his name in all the daily papers is a more than sufficient honor, but he cannot be permitted to retire gracefully to the bosom of his family without being publicly thanked, as if he had performed some signal service for the benefit of his fellow-citizens which entitled him to be held in remembrance forever in their heart of hearts. The Rev. Boanerges Brown is appointed to preach a sermon before a conference, convention, or synod, and whether it is good, bad, or indifferent, or whether it suits the ideas or is spiritually beneficial to his auditors or not, it is esteemed a lack of courtesy to refrain from bestowing upon him a vote of thanks, which both the giver and receiver know means nothing but an empty compliment, which in no sense expresses any real feelings of thankfulness or gratitude for favors conferred, and which, as a piece of mockery, should be utterly beneath the notice of Christian ministers. It is the Rev. Mr. Brown's duty to preach the sermon, and those who have derived special profit from the discourse might very properly express their sentiments with regard to it in his private ear, with some assurance that they would not be misunderstood. We might easily multiply examples, for the thing is fast becoming a nuisance of no insignificant dimensions, and it is time that men of common sense should begin to frown it down and have it done away with as far as possible.

A movement in this direction was made the other day in London, when the mover of a vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor prefaced the customary resolution by an enumeration of his lordship's dereliotions of duty and official shortcomings. He was charged with "political idiosyncracies," with "beggarly hospitality," with snobbishly refusing to preside at a public charitable dinner because the tickets were too cheap, and with many other similar offenses. The vote of thanks was passed, however, in spite of the Mayor's sins; and it is to be hoped that he derived some comforts from the compliment, such as it was.

If a man accepts a position of honor or public trust, he is expected to do his duty, and a faithful execution of the trust to the best of his ability is no more than his duty, and does not entitle him to the special commendation which a vote of thanks would seem to imply. In fact, this custom has become so absurd and silly that the sooner it is banished from good society the better, and if, when a vote of thanks is proposed in the case of any of our public officials, a balance of their good and evil deeds was made, we are afraid that in the majority of instances the preponderance of the latter would so overwhelm the thankers that they would be more inclined to pass sentence of condemnation instead. Such a proceeding, however, would have the effect of abating a serious nuisance, and we recommend that it be tried by any one who really wishes to deserve the thanks of the community.

General Robert Anderson.

ALTHOUGH General Robert Anderson's services at the breaking out of the Rebellion were eclipsed by the gallant deeds of other heroes, he is nevertheless entitled to a high place in the esteem and regard of every loyal citizen. As commander of the fortifications in Charleston harbor he was placed in a peculiarly trying and painful position; but if he had been supported by the authorities at Washington, or allowed to follow the dictates of his own lofty patriotism, we would never have lost Sumter, and the blood and treasure expended in the many ineffectual attempts against that hot-bed of Rebellion and treason would have been saved to the nation. It was the good fortune of the writer to be present when Gen. Anderson raised the old flag again over the ruins of Fort Sumter, and the few noble words which he uttered on that occasion, and the emotions which nearly overpowered him as the old starry banner, which had been hid away in his carpet-bag for four years, was unfolded to the breeze, amid the thunder of the artillery and the cheers of the assembled multitude, proved how near to his heart was the cause for which he had fired the first gun, and how fervently he had longed for that auspicious day to arrive. It is reported that General Anderson's wife lost all her property during the war, that she is an invalid, and that he has two children who are to be educated and provided for. His salary is small, and beyond it he has no means whatever. Many of our generals have received substantial tokens of esteem from their countrymen which place them in positions of independence. It has been proposed that something ought to be done for General Anderson; and we hope that the recollection of his gallant conduct in April, 1861, has not been so much obscured by the great events of the subsequent four years as to make our citizens indifferent to his claims on their gratitude and consideration. The propriety of a handsome testimonial to General Anderson will, we believe, be generally admitted, and it would doubtless be particularly pleasing to him at this time to find that he is held in as much esteem as he ever was.

GENTLEMEN AND WHISKY.—The unreconstructed Rebel who furnishes the Associated Press with news from Danville, Va., and the country roundabout, describes a riot in Madison county, North Carolina, which began by a negro grossly insulting a gentleman. He subsequently states that "counterfeit money and bad whisky" were at the bottom of the affair. The whole despatch is worded so as to give the impression that the negroes were responsible for the disturbance. But we have our doubts on the point, and submit to the Danville man the following queries:—Did a poor, ignorant, and deluded negro insult a Southern gentleman by tendering him one of the bogus Pendleton greenbacks, bearing the portrait of Seymour in place of that of Chief Justice Chase, thousands of which are in circulation in the mining regions of this State? Or did a drunken, dissipated, and degraded negro insult a Southern gentleman by tendering him a bottle of bad whisky? Or did a Southern gentleman, steeped in bad whisky, attempt to force one of the aforesaid Pendleton-Seymour greenbacks on a negro, and when the imposition was resisted, consider himself "grossly insulted," and pitch in, in right chivalrous fashion, to clean out the obstreperous and impudent darkie?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT WOULD BE A GROSS LIBEL TO SAY that ladies use tobacco, yet if you present a bottle of PHALON'S new perfume "FLOR DE MAYO," to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff. Sold by all druggists. 1t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their Office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1869:—
First and Second Wards—Wednesday, October 28, 1868.
Third and Fourth Wards—Thursday, October 29, 1868.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—Friday, October 30, 1868.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—Saturday, October 31, 1868.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—Wednesday, November 4, 1868.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Thursday, November 5, 1868.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Friday, November 6, 1868.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—Saturday, November 7, 1868.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Monday, November 9, 1868.
Nineteenth Ward—Tuesday, November 10, 1868.
Twentieth Ward—Wednesday, November 11, 1868.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thursday, November 12, 1868.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Friday, November 13, 1868.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—Saturday, November 14, 1868.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—Monday, November 16, 1868.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
Board of Revision of Taxes.
10 22 3t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.
NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—
Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.
Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.
10 21 12t* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty or more Coupons due on the 1st proximo can now present them at this Office for examination, and count checks will be ready on the 1st, if correct.
(Signed) C. McKIBBIN,
10 28 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 22, 1868.
The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION, will close at this Office SATURDAY, October 24, at 7 A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
11t Postmaster.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIRESELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—'We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement. 8 3mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

AND ALL

YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA,

Favorable to the election of

GRANT AND COLFAX,

Are invited to assemble in Convention

AT CONCERT HALL,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The public is invited to attend.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER

Will address the meeting. 10 23 2t

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868.

TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—
SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH?

The farce of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, which was controlled by rough thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and vindicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the right of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party to take their seats. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be defeated by the law.

Citizens who can give information of frauds are requested to furnish it to the Committee, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee.
10 21 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA."

In accordance with a resolution passed this day, the DIVISION ORGANIZATIONS throughout the CITY are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective ELECTION DIVISIONS, at the regular places of holding the elections (or at such places as may be designated by the Ward Executive Committee), on MONDAY EVENING, October 26th, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING AND CANVASSING THEIR DIVISIONS. It has been ascertained that over 2500 REPUBLICANS FAILED TO VOTE AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION. A large majority of these CARELESS REPUBLICANS can be induced to come to the polls and vote for GRANT AND COLFAX, if the division organizations attend promptly to this duty.

By order of the Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALFINSHAW, } Secretaries.
10 23 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 17.

I. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 23, 1868, at 6 30 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Moorestown, N. J., to participate in the grand demonstration for Grant, Colfax, and Running.

II. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents, to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M., on the 23d.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS,
BENLY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
10 22 2t

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, FOURTEENTH WARD, will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst. at the Hall, corner of THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.
Addresses by Hon. James H. Campbell, Hon. Henry D. Moore, and Colonel William B. Mann.
JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE D. LOUDEN,
THOS. R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries.
10 22 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COACH!

The weather is fine, and the street is gay,
Let us go take a ride to-day.

The Nicholson pavement is smooth and nice
As quiet as snow, and as solid as ice.

It isn't time to go in a sleigh,
For this is a bright October day.

Yet the cold is sharp! So let's provide
Against the chill of the autumn ride.

But see our coachman's new overcoat,
Costly buttoned up to his throat!

With liberal measure of circular cape,
Ample in size, and of tasteful shape.

Strong and warm, and stout and thick,
To keep the coachman from getting sick.

Also, the man who drives a hack,
Needs a stout overcoat on his back.

And he feels so sure, in that coat of his,
That he never will suffer from *rheumatism!*

Coats for drivers and coachmen all,
Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

HOLD YOUR HORSES!! But don't freeze to death as you hold them! Let all the drivers in town drive round to the door of our Mammoth Store, walk in, and buy
A COMFORTABLE OVERCOAT!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

HEAVY CORDED POPLINS
FOR LADIES' SUITS.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
VELOUR CORDED POPLINS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable manner. 10 22 2t

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK OF
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET,
For sale at the lowest market prices. 10 22 2t

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12.4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
Will be sold at Public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.
Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
10 19 mwf DELANCO, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of Real Estate, consisting of Thirty and One-half Acres of Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. The following streets, when opened, will pass through it, viz., Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Moore, Mifflin, and McKean streets, on which streets there will be a frontage of about ten thousand feet. The above property will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by M. Thomas & Sons, on TUESDAY, October 27, 1868.
N. B.—Plans and full particulars may be had of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 21 5t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS;
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 22

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 28p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 830 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 12 1m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this evening, Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit, and will appear as "Damon" in Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias*, and as "Adam Trueman" in Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of *Fashion*. This is a fine bill of entertainment, and we hope that Mr. Davenport will be complimented by a full house. His "Adam Trueman" is a personation that we have always admired greatly.

On Monday a new sensational and romantic drama entitled *Fi; or, Brandel*, will be produced for the first time. This piece was written expressly for Mr. Davenport, and he will sustain four distinct characters in it. The scenes are laid in Paris and London, and they also represent the wild life of the gipsy tribes.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Fire fly." It is not necessary for us to hope that Lotta will have a full house on this occasion, as it would be impossible to get in more people than are already in attendance every evening. To-morrow there will be a *Fire-fly* matinee.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlon troupe will conclude their engagement to-morrow evening, and as they will not appear in this city for a long time again, those who have not seen them should do so at once. The Hanlons are not only first-class performers themselves, but they are supported by a competent corps of assistants, and their entertainments are well worthy of patronage. Pfau's feats on the flying trapeze are the most extraordinary that have ever been seen in this city, and his skill and daring excite the wonder and admiration of the beholder. The boys Francois, Julian, and Victor are also remarkable in their way, and young as they are they surpass many more experienced performers that we have seen. Miss Thorne is an excellent ballad singer, with a pure, fresh voice, and with Blamphin the harpist, and Mr. Seligwick the buffo singer, the musical portion of the entertainment is of a more than usually attractive character. Messrs. Sylvani and Benedick, the grotesque artists, contribute not a little to the amusement of the audience, and taking the performance as a whole, it is the best of the kind that has been presented to the Philadelphia public for many a day. To-morrow there will be a matinee, and to-morrow evening the troupe will appear for the last time.

On Monday the Worrell Sisters—Sophia, Irene, and Jennie—will appear with their entire New York Theatre Company in an English version of *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein*.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a variety entertainment this evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's second Orchestral Matinee will be given on Saturday, at Musical Fund Hall.

A GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the fallen heroes of the late war will be given on Monday evening, October 26, at Musical Fund Hall, under the auspices of Post 19, Grand Army of the Republic. Carl Sentz will officiate as Musical Director and between the first and second parts, Company A, Baxter's Zouaves, under Captain J. W. Ryan, will execute a Zouave drill.

THE LOST FOUND.

A Child, Stolen Twenty-five Years Ago, Recovered.

The following strange story was published in the Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin*:—

"One of the strangest incidents of domestic life that ever came under our notice occurred on Tuesday of the present week. The story is thus told:—Mrs. Bowen is a widow of forty-one years old, whose husband died last year of the yellow fever. Thirty years ago, being then only eleven years old, and a resident of Comanche county, Alabama, her eldest sister married and removed to another portion of the same State. This marriage was unhappy. The husband was unkind. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, who was stolen from school, and seems to have been reared in almost total ignorance of her family. All that we know of the child is that she is now a lady of twenty-nine years, and resides in her native State. About a year since Judge Dean, of Batts, Dean & Watson, received a letter from this lady, saying that she believed her aunt resided in Galveston, and that she desired to know of her whereabouts. After inquiring, he found the missing aunt to be Mrs. Bowen. The ladies were put in communication, and the one in Alabama assured that her mother, from whom she had been stolen, was dead. Thus matters rested until last Tuesday, when a Mrs. Martin, at the suggestion of a mutual friend, was introduced to and visited Mrs. Bowen. During the conversation that followed it became plain that they were sisters, and that Mrs. Martin was the mother of the Alabama lady who was stolen twenty-five years since. Thus the two met and were recognized after an absence of thirty years, with never a strawberry mark on the left arm of either. One sister has been a resident of Galveston fourteen years and the other eight. Both are happy in the meeting and in the prospect of soon seeing the daughter of one and the niece of the other."

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing, ready-made, finest assortment in the city. Also, a choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PEOPLE KNOW.—If there is anything the people thoroughly understand, it is the comparative value of the various medicines offered for their acceptance through the advertising columns of the press. In scriptural phrase, they *try* all, but only *hold fast to that which is good*. Hence, a medicinal preparation that has been growing in favor with the public for a period of twenty years, and has attained a larger sale than any other remedy of its class ever reached in any country, may be fairly entitled a STANDARD SPECIFIC, touching whose merits there is no room for controversy. Now, this is precisely the position of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. As a means of preventing and curing dyspepsia, ordinary indigestion, biliousness, general debility, and nervous affections, it has literally *lived down* all competition, and legitimately taken its place as the foremost vegetable tonic on the continent, *indeed, on this hemisphere*. In view of this *statistical fact*, which may be readily verified by a reference to the Revenue returns, a few words of seasonable advice, in relation to the use of an article in such general request, will not be considered egotistic or out of place. There is no season which suggests the necessity for a course of this agreeable invigorant more significantly than the fall. The great contrast between the temperature of the nights and days, and the heavy mephitic mists arising from extensive surfaces of decomposing vegetable matter, necessarily have a depressing effect upon systems partially exhausted by the heat of summer, and therefore greatly needing that strength and vigor which are the best safeguards against disease. Acting as a tonic and stomachic, a blood depurent, an alterative and an antibilious medicine, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS exercise a wholesome influence upon every portion of the organization, and prepare it to resist every unhealthy influence. Hence its great value as a Fall medicine.

FOR pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid reburned Schuylkill go to

WILLIAM W. ALTER'S,
Depot, No. 937 N. Ninth street,
or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are the ultimate of the grape, pure and unadulterated; simply made bitter by the best herbs and roots known to Chemists and Medical Practitioners, viz.:—Peruvian Bark, Calamus, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, etc., and is just such a tonic as has long been a desideratum among Medical men. A trial will gain your approval as a tonic *par excellence*. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LEADERS OF THE FASHION—
All the novelties of the season, including the NEW COLOR for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
Continental Hotel Building.

FALL OVERCOATS—
Melton, Scotch, and Silk-mixed Fall Overcoats.
Irish Frieze and French Cassimere Fall Overcoats.
Tricot, Cloth, and Doeskin of every variety of style and color worn.
A splendid Fall Overcoat for $22, warranted to fit, at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—
In style and workmanship the same as Customer Work, at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.—
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.
THESE ADVANTAGES TO BUYERS:—
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST VARIETY OF STYLES.
HANDSOMEST CUT.
BEST OF WORKMANSHIP.
MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
GREATEST CARE TO PLEASE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
On corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Lake Corner, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.
Due notice will be given of the funeral. ***

McBRIDE.—On the 23d instant, MARY, wife of P. McBride, in the 44d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1107 Walnut street, on Monday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

SNOWDEN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, RICHARD W. SNOWDEN, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. **

SOUDER.—On Wednesday, October 21, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., in the 49th year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 879 N. Seventh street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. 2*

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw2 ABOVE CHESNUT,

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THE EXIBITION AND FAIR DAY
FOR THE
Benefit of the Improvement Fund,
IS FURTHER POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER,

TO MONDAY, 26th INST.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their stock of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES. The best manufacture only.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Freyer, etc.
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CORNICES, ETC
ROGERS' GROUPS,
War and Humorous Subjects. Sole Agency.
Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmwsmsp

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS, $2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS, 3 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 3 50.
BLACK BEAVERS, 4 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 4 50.
BLACK BEAVERS, 5 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS, 6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 6 50.
BLACK BEAVERS, 7 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 8 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 10 00.
BLACK BEAVERS, 12 00.

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country.

Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

FIT GUARANTEED.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw2 ABOVE CHESNUT,

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 5 mwfsmrp

IMPROVED BALTIMORE

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

AND

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,

No. 1008 MARKET STREET,

10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1056

DRY GOODS.

BLANKET AND FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW FALL GOODS.

All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as

ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT.
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
BALLABDVALE AND DOMET,
SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.

Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American

CANTON FLANNELS.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.

MEDIUM BLANKETS,

For Hotels, and Public Institutions.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 21 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOW OPEN,

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Table Linens,

Extension Table Cloths,

Napkins and Doylies.

HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm3

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.

Plain and Velour Velveteens,
Heavy Velour Poplins,
Silk Plushes,

In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
FINE SHIRTING,

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

TEN CASES OF CANTON FLANNELS,

The best makes, such as

ELLERTON'S,
AMOSKEAG,
HAMILTON, AND
LACONIA.

To persons not fully acquainted with the best kinds of

CANTON FLANNELS

TO BUY, we can recommend the above brands as the

Best Goods in the Market.

WE HAVE

CANTON FLANNELS

Ranging in price from

12½ cents to 50 cents per yard.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

A full line of STANDARD BLACK DRESS FABRICS, all much under regular prices.

BLACK VELOUR OTTOMANS,
BLACK WOOL EPINGLINES,
BLACK WOOL POPLINS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
BLACK PARISIENNES.
BLACK MOURNING SILKS.

ALSO,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
1000 SHAWLS, $1 to $10.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS,
ROYAL BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
FAMOUS CANTON FLANNELS,
FRENCH PRINTS AND DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

9 26 fatu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES.
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH STORE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND EVERY VARIETY FOR

LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
BOYS' WEAR.

9 24 1mrp

MINCED MEAT.

Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

MINCED MEAT,

IN ANY QUANTITY.

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.

Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,

10 20 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 709 N. SIXTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 29 6p

FINANCIAL.

ONE OF THE *BEST INVESTMENTS*

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD CO.

850 Miles Completed.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.

2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. in currency, from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
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WOMAN.

Her Present Social Status—A Lecture Before the School of Design by Professor T. W. Braidwood.

Young Ladies:—If we look all over the whole civilized world there is not in the most advanced Christian nation to be found any educational plans, sentiments, or ideas that look to women providing for themselves, or that encourage them to do so, or make it a disgrace for them not to do so. And yet there are no means afforded whereby women can be surely and certainly supported in society. I use the words "surely and certainly supported," because I deem it the highest wisdom that every woman as well as every man should be given the means of self-maintenance, should be raised to the dignity of self support. If we view the varied provisions that have been made by the Creator for the maintenance of the *lower animals*, we will find that everything is as certain, fixed, and sure as well could be; and if we turn to the coercing and inducing arrangements in human society that influence *men* to labor for their own support, we will find that the tendency is altogether to make that support sure and certain. And that such arrangements have not been made for woman is a curious feature of our social economies, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Men are driven, coaxed, and counselled that they must at the very least raise themselves to the honorable condition of self-support; at the same time every avenue that leads to historic fame and fortune is open to them, whilst every form of suitable force and inducement is used to enable them to reach these proud positions. Why is it not *so for women*? Women require food, clothing, and shelter, just as men do, and why they are not educated and trained to produce these for themselves, or, being debarred from such production, why society has not made some other sure and certain provision for them to receive all that is necessary for their full support in life, is the crowning oversight and cruelty of Christian society.

Now, it will naturally occur to all who reflect on this matter that from this state of things there must arise a vast amount of wrong and suffering, increasing in magnitude and intensity proportionably with the increase of population and civilization. Thus there is, perhaps, not one person who does not know of families who are struggling to maintain what is called a respectable appearance in life, whose efforts to do so would, perhaps, be somewhat lighter (in more ways than one) if the female members had been brought up to labor for their own support. There is, perhaps, not one who is not acquainted with some woman who began life as most women wish to do, but who has been driven from that hopeful condition to hopeless drudgery.

Think of the children that run loose on society fatherless, and whose mothers have earned nothing whereby they can support them! Think of the mothers drudging to keep themselves and their children: the eldest sent to work too soon in order to help the family; the others all more or less neglected in their educational and moral training. See what a fruitful source of ignorance, vice, unchastity, and crime there is in this state of things.

But, although society has not made any provision by which it can support its women or to educate them to support themselves, still it has a confident, self-complacent idea that its women can live by marriage. Now, if women all got husbands; if husbands never get drunk or sick or ran away, always had plenty of work or money, and never died before their wives and children, this idea of society would be right enough; but as husbands do all these things, it follows that society is wrong, and that every father, mother, or brother who promise their daughters, sisters, and female friends that it will not be necessary for them ever to work for a living, are making promises that it is not within their power to keep; and I know of many instances where daughters and sisters refused to believe these self-confident promises of fathers and brothers; and if they had not so disbelieved, God only knows where some of them would be to day.

I am thinking just now of a flaxen-haired child who, when she entered this institution, was as full of "gab and giggle," and the conventional idea of woman's destiny as she well could be. It was a year and more before she could settle down to work. "Her pa," she often told me, "said it would never be necessary for her to work for herself;" but pa endorsed for a friend, the friend could not pay, and pa lost all he had. But what a satisfaction to the young lady it must have been to draw $400 out of the saving fund (which she had laid by from her earnings as a teacher of art) and place it in her father's hands in the day of his distress. That father saw before him a daughter capable of taking care of herself, and, in a pinch, of him too. What a comment that was on the purse-proud sentiment of "you will never need to work!"

I am thinking of another lady, one who learned wood engraving at this school. When her husband was sick, she by her labor maintained him and a home for herself and her child, and she carries on business yet. Suppose these honorable ladies had kept the common faith, would I have had the unspeakable pleasure of telling you to-day of the elevated position they hold in the minds of all who know them? I could make many interesting statements such as these, that at once prove the wrongfulness of the world's way of bringing up women and illustrate the objects of Schools of Design for Women.

I don't speak irreverently of that command which enjoins us to respect and honor our parents. I only wish to call attention, by the typical facts I have mentioned, that parents are not always quite as wise as they esteem themselves to be, and that there is another revelation being *gradually given*, viz.:—"Parents, so educate your daughters as to enable them to cope with the inevitable changes of life."

I have no doubt that nearly, if not quite, all of you young ladies have been told, again and again, "that it will not be needful for you to study and work so as to be able to provide for yourselves." You may not always have been told it just in these words, but I have no doubt whatever, that all your minds have been impressed with that thought, and perhaps you have striven to make it a leading idea of your lives. I warn you against all such thoughts; they are most delusive.

I ask you to look around amongst your friends and acquaintances, to see how many of them have discovered when too late that it would have been much better if they had adopted some well paid profession by which they might support themselves.

The number of women who have been deceived by the kind yet false promises of fathers, mothers, husbands, brothers, that they would never require to support themselves, justifies me in saying that out of the number of young ladies before me there must be some, perhaps more than we imagine, that will reap the bitter fruits of faith in promises which it is not in the power of mortal man always to fulfil (however sincerely they may have been made), if you neglect to qualify yourselves for self-maintenance.

There is not one of you, I know, that would not scorn to live upon the charity of your friends, yet think of the number of noble-minded girls who have been brought gradually to this through not preparing themselves to make charity unnecessary and impossible! Tens of thousands of mothers and wives are to-day struggling to maintain themselves by uncongenial and ill-compensated labor, whilst large numbers subsist by the charity of their friends and other ways which must be nameless here. These all accepted the faith offered to them in hopefulness, never dreaming that they would ever descend to their present degradation.

Let society adopt a better and nobler theory for woman's social life. Let parents adopt a larger love for their daughters. The growth and diversity of our civilization demand this. Let them become as anxious for the industrial training of their girls as they are now for their marriage, and they will exhibit a "wiser love." This would modify or destroy many of the evils that now afflict families and society. The evils growing out of bringing up women wholly for marriage are greater in number and more hurtful to individuals and communities than most people would be willing to tolerate an expression of.

I have observed and thought long and deeply on this matter, and I say to you, as your sincere friend, refuse the proffered promises of love as the so-called God appointed means by which you are to live through life. You will find practically cultivated brains and hands to match, safer, much safer, to rely upon. These will challenge a higher love, that of respect, from the opposite sex, at least from all whom it would be well for you to have anything to do with. Your early education is, I know, against you, but you are all young. If you believe these doctrines, make them yours vitally, quietly urge them amongst your friends; and should any thoughtless men (and most men are thoughtless on this subject) laugh at your ideas, ask them a few *apropos* questions, and throw such out of your company as soon as may be, if they don't fall into your way of thinking; but they will in time think as you do if you only talk to them discreetly.

Much is said of the influence of woman and of her importance in homes and society at large, but I feel that the influence of real sterling womanhood is too seldom felt, and cannot be general until she is fully educated, and less dependent than now. The present development of woman prevents a higher, purer manhood as well, and it is to the interest of both sexes that woman, the mother of the race, should receive the fullest culture, be placed in the safest and purest state of being.

Yes, the influence of woman is vast, but it will be vaster when the brains that the Creator hath given her for use are allowed to be developed as they should be. Think of it, that I, and a few like me, have to run the gauntlet of public opinion and prejudice because we plead that the faculties that God has given woman shall be fully cultivated for her own use and the improvement of men!

Compliments are commonly given to women, too often of a questionable kind, as I think; too much in the way of flattery. But look at the compliments these Schools of Design offer you. This School of Design movement is based on the proposition that brains are brains whether in the heads of men or women; the same culture that men receive in Schools of Design is afforded to you. The science of art is absolute. There cannot be two scientific educations in art—one for women and another for men; all education worthy of the name is just and true. The principles and laws that govern in the practice of art and design know no sex; those who would be proficient must study until they comprehend, and practise until proficiency is attained.

These schools do not propose to establish branches of industry suitable to the too superficial minds of most girls; no, on the contrary, we propose to educate, train, and develop those minds to successfully practise the same branches that men do now, and have always worked at. This is a kind of compliment that is seldom paid to your sex. These kinds of compliments are not such as are usually paid to ladies, are not such as poets sing. They may not strike your ear at first as pleasantly as those you are accustomed to hear, but all the true in heart will believe them, and time will prove to all of you that they are the truer of the two.

Men love beauty in woman, women in themselves, and both foolishly think that what they call too much culture, with work, destroys beauty and loveliness in woman. But I ask both to look over society and tell me if tens of thousands of women, ignorant, disappointed drudges, are not more ugly, nay, often more hideous, than any well-educated working woman they know. Are we to believe that some of the young women we meet on Chesnut and other streets daily, dressed up in all the finery and trappings of a reduced barbarism, with minds to match, who turn up their noses at working women, who despise the dignity of labor—would we esteem them as beautiful? Were it not for the low standard that is established for women, these girls would not be recognized by any men but of their own sort, from one end of the street to the other.

A general cultivation of the faculties equalizes the cerebral circulation, imparting a vivacity, beauty, and loveliness far transcending in appearance and continuity the ephemeral beauty of most of our young women, which is nearly always the beauty which arises from a satisfied self-love, and gratified vanity, and hopefulness.

I counsel you, young ladies, to enter every avenue that leads to knowledge, and to tread quietly therein. The knowledge that will give you the means of supporting yourself—that will place you in fair antagonism with whatever difficulties you may have to contend in this uncertain life—is the most valuable, the most to be sought after. Women, as a general thing, read too much and desire to work too little. It is well to read, but it is better to be able to support yourselves, even if your reading is less.

All this will be thought hard doctrine by those whose minds are given to dress and fashion, but it is the doctrine that leads to the development of mind, to the dignity of maintaining oneself and those depending on us. It is the doctrine of truth, purity, and peace. I ask you to accept it, to carry it out in your lives. Don't be afraid; all good men—and those are the only kind you ought to care for—will respect you the more.

The ideas and admonitions that I have just given you are very near my heart; they are some of the most sacred thoughts, such as I would urge upon my daughter, my sister, my friend. They are fast becoming popular, and it cannot be long before such are adopted by the good and true of both sexes. The timid call them radical. They may not be the less true.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," a novel by Charles Lever. Despite his popularity, which rests mainly upon his earlier and more humorous stories, we scarcely think that the genius of Charles Lever has received the recognition to which it is justly entitled. The rollicking fun of "Charley O'Malley" and "Tom Burke" is toned down in his later works, but instead we have more depth of humor, a richer and more powerful style, and more tho rough knowledge of human nature. "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly" is a characteristic work in Lever's later and as we think, better style, and that it is by Lever is a sufficient recommendation of it as a story that will well repay perusal.

—From the same house we have received "Mildred," a novel, by Georgiana M. Craik. This is a very interesting story: it is well told, and the character-drawing is excellent. We think that "Mildred" shows a decided advance over anything the author has yet written, and it promises well for what she will yet do in the field of fiction. The characters are well contrasted, and the heroine especially, is described with much ability and psychological insight.

—From Smith, English & Co. we have received "Boasting Hector," "Foolish Zoe," and "Mischievous John," three humorous picture books for children, published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. The illustrations, by L. Frolich, are well drawn and artistic in design, although several of them are badly engraved, and they serve "to point a moral and adorn a tale" which the youngest of the juveniles will be able to understand and appreciate. The books are nicely gotten up, with flexible covers, and we expect that they will be in demand about Christmas time, not many weeks off now.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Family Pride," by the author of "Pique," an interesting story of English life.

—The November number of *Our School-day Visitor* is, as usual, filled with good things in prose and verse, which the boys and girls will appreciate.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings

DAILY LESSONS ON THE SEASON OF LENT

An Interesting Discussion on the Canon of Intrusion

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CONGREGATION

New York, Oct. 22.

The fourteenth day of the Protestant Episcopal National Convention opened this morning at ten o'clock, with the usual religious services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. Cook, of New York.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska.

The record of yesterday's proceedings was read by the Secretary, and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Wheat, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking the Committee on Prayer Book to inquire into the propriety of selecting morning and evening lessons for the season of Lent, which shall not interfere with the regular Sunday lessons.

Referred to the Committee on Prayer Book.

The Rev. Dr. Shelton then called for the reading of the triennial report of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary. The report was read, and it exhibits the total value of real estate held by the Seminary to be $253,000, and the personal estate $97,500—total assets, $350,000. The liabilities amount to $93,865. Surplus assets, $256,654. The total receipts for current expenses during the year amounted to $17,500, and the expenditures, $15,100, leaving a deficiency in receipts of $2200.

It is the opinion of Trustees that by leasing portions of their real estate for a long term of years they will meet this or any other deficiency that may occur.

A very satisfactory condition of things exists in the Seminary, in all its departments.

The library contains 13,971 volumes, but a fire-proof building is greatly needed.

The Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Md., from the Committee on Canons, reported the following amendments to Canon XI, Title 1:—

Resolved, That Canon XI, Title 1, sections 1 and 2, be amended so as to read:—No minister, in charge of any congregation of this church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no churchwardens, vestrymen or trustees of the congregation shall permit any person to officiate therein without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this church. Canon XI, Title 1, sections 1 and 2, is hereby repealed; *Provided*, that such repeal shall not affect any case of violation of said Canon committed before this date; but such case shall be governed by some law as if no such repeal had taken place.

The report and Canon were recommitted to the committee after some discussion.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following amendment to Canon XII, section 6, Title 1—the "Tyng Canon."

It adds to the first sub-section of section 6 the following words:—

"Nothing in this Canon shall be understood to forbid a minister of this church from discharging all his duties as such in respect to members of his own parish, who may be within the parochial limits of another minister, except the duties of preaching and reading prayers in a public congregation."

Mr. George Lacey, of Alabama, moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Dr. Haight was desirous of knowing what object the mover had in making such a motion.

Mr. Lacey said that his object was to kill the amendment, which, by its wording, permits any minister to perform all the duties of his office in a private house, where ten or fifteen, or more, of his friends might gather to hear him, read prayers, and preach without making him amenable to this Canon. More properly stated, he wanted a "public congregation."

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, which was opposed by the Rev. Dr. Rylance and others.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, made some remarks, and pointed out how much mischief might be wrought out of this amendment. The effect of touching this Canon would be to acquit the culprit recently tried, (Dr. Tyng) and condemned under it, and to condemn the Bishop and the court and every one connected with the prosecution.

Dr. Haight again read the amendment striking out the word "public" before "congregation" in the last line.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was then withdrawn, but was immediately raised by another delegate.

The Rev. Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, of Pennsylvania, stated that this amendment did not touch the part of the Canon adjudged to have been violated in the recent trial. He thought that the trouble is not that ministers run around to claim their parishioners, but that parishioners claim their minister. The ties between them are so tender that they will not give one another up, and no Canon should be enacted which should sever or attempt to sever those ties.

Dr. Stubbs said the amendment alters the main features of the Canon, and opens the door for greater mischief than ever before.

He was opposed to parishioners traveling from one end of the country to another and keeping up their church relations. This amendment exposes parish rectors to greater danger by tolerating private services.

A delegate from Ohio expressed his warm attachment and loyalty to the Church, but he contended that this Canon did not and could not mean a parish to be bounded by territorial limits.

Dr. Pierce, of Alabama, expressed his disapprobation of the amendment, because territorial limits are the only limits that have ever been recognized by the Church, and, also, because it tends to foster that spirit of congregationalism which is damaging to the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New York, then took the floor, and said he hoped no delegate would be choked off and gagged by this cry, but that the fullest scope would be given to every brother to discuss this very important matter.

The matter, after some further discussion, was postponed indefinitely. Yeas, 123; nays, 78.

This is regarded as a defeat of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, in whose interest it is understood the amendment was introduced.

The Convention then took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, rose and stated that he had a Canon, generally known as Hugh Davey Evans Canon, on Marriage and Divorces. He desired that the Canon should be referred to the Committee on Canons, and it was so referred.

Mr. Adams also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:—

While our own collection of hymns usually annexed to the prayer book as the hymnal of this Church, nevertheless any clergyman of this Church, with the express consent of his Bishop, is authorized to use, as supplementary, any hymns in the underneath collections employed in our own Church.

Hymns ancient and modern.

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And this permission shall be applied for in writing, specifying the hymns intended to be employed, and permission shall be given in writing.

The Rev. Dr. Meade presented the following report:—

The Committee of Conference on the resolution of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, passed October 12, on the subject of the restoration of Church unity, and non-concurred in by the House of Bishops, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolution for adoption by both Houses of the Convention:—

Whereas, The restoration of the unity of the Church is an object of vast importance, as without restored unity it would be impossible to fulfill the mission to evangelize the world; and

Wherefore, In the opinion of many, the signs of the times clearly indicate that there is a strong and increasing desire among the churches, and in the various denominations of Christians in Christendom to see such unity restored; therefore

Resolved, That, with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, a committee be appointed by the House of Bishops from among their own number, who shall be an organ of communication with other branches of the Church, and with the different Christian bodies who may desire information or conference on the subject; the said committee to be entitled "The Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, on Church Unity."

The report was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Bishops containing a long report on the "Italian Reform Movement."

The report took grounds in favor of the movement now going on in Italy, as regards worship in the vulgar tongue, non-celibacy of the clergy, &c.

The report particularly mentions the fact that great opposition was offered by some of the native priests, who were grossly ignorant, and made their living saying mass.

The report contained the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention recognize in the report of the committee, reason for devout gratitude to Almighty God, for the growing manifestation of a disposition in the members of the church in Italy to magnify the authority of the Word of God, returning to Scriptural and Catholic simplicity, and purity of doctrine, discipline and worship; that it renews the expression of hearty sympathy with the earnest and godly members of these churches, both of the clergy and laity, who are laboring to that effect, humbly commending them, with the holy work they have in hand, to the favoring guidance and protection of the Holy Spirit, that He may prosper their efforts to a good result, to the true glory of Italy, to the salvation of the souls of their congregations, and to the honor of the great name of God and our Savior.

Resolved, Also, that this Convention warmly recommends to the members of this church in their several stations, the exercise of all Christian offices of love, in the encouragement and assistance of the reforming tendencies and movements in the Italian Church.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Mahan, of Maryland, the resolutions were made the special order of the day for Saturday.

The special order of the day, the report of the Committee on Christian Education, was then taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New York, spoke at great length on the report, and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this house hereby declare its conviction that the Church ought to consider the Christian education of her children as a work which she is bound to promote in her organic corporate capacity and as of co-ordinate importance with her missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, then gave his views as to the best means of promoting Christian education. He hoped the Protestant Episcopal Church would establish schools and colleges all over the country that shall surpass the institutions of like character of all other religious denominations. He thought the Protestant Episcopal Church was an aggressive church, and hoped it would continue so. He earnestly desired to see the principles of the church spread all over the universe, and was willing to go any length to obtain such a desirable consummation.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Louisiana, then obtained the floor, and spoke at length on the subject of Christian education. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Fairbanks, of Tennessee.

Other gentlemen took part in the debate, when the resolutions incorporated in the report, published in yesterday's Inquirer were adopted.

Adjourned until Friday morning.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2560 SOUTH Street. 1868.

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Whose foreign commerce amounts to

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This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

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THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

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1868.

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for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 40.

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Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE NEW YORK WILDERNESS.

From Colton's Journal of Geography.

The northern and northeastern portions of the State of New York are for the most part rugged and mountainous to such an extent as to have checked the march of improvement, and to leave a large territory in nearly the same condition as when the aborigines held undisputed sway.

The section of country more generally known as the Wilderness, the Adirondac Region, or the New York Woods, may be defined generally as that commencing at a point about ten miles southwesterly from Plattsburg, and running thence south to Luzerne; thence westerly to the westernly line of Herkimer county; thence northerly along said line and to the centre of Lawrence county, and thence to the place of beginning, comprising an area of more than five thousand square miles, as large as the whole of Connecticut, and more than Delaware and Rhode Island together.

Commencing at the Mohawk Valley, we find six mountain ranges running nearly parallel in a northeastern direction, and increasing in size as they advance. These ranges are for the most part from five to eight miles apart, but are not always continuous, and in some places their spurs or offshoots interlock each other to such an extent as to render it difficult to determine to which range a particular peak may belong. In other places they are broken through by valleys, which in their turn are interrupted by single mountains of sufficient size to fill the intermediate space between the ranges, lifting their heads far into the azure blue above. These isolated mountain masses seem to have a direction nearer north and south, thus standing obliquely to the ranges to which they may be supposed to belong, and rising in peaks far above the general altitude of the ranges, give to the country that romantic and alpine character for which it has become so widely known.

This peculiar arrangement, by interlocking of the mountain peaks and valleys, and the consequent location of the multitude of ponds and lakes, forms one of the most curious features of the country.

The most easterly of the six ranges is known as the Palmerston or Luzerne Mountains. In a valley of this range lie the beautiful waters of Lake George, 150 feet above Lake Champlain. The northerly end of the range terminates at Mount Defiance, near Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain. Next westerly of this range are the Kayaderosseras, which strike Lake Champlain at Crown Point, ending with the cliff that overlooks Bulwagger Bay from an altitude of 1150 feet. The highest peaks of this range are a cluster in Schroon township, the most lofty of which is Mount Pharaoh, whose summit is nearly 4000 feet above tide water.

The third range is called the Schroon Mountains, in which is the beautiful lake of that name.

The fourth range terminates in the high bluffs at Willsborough, or Peru Bay. In this range are Dix Peak, Raven Head, Mount Discovery, and other well-known peaks.

The fifth range ends on Lake Champlain, at Trembleau Point. This is the largest range north of the Mohawk, and was early known as the Clinton Range, while its remarkable group of high peaks was called the Adirondacs, which name has finally become attached not only to the range, but to the whole country for miles around. The highest peak of this range is Mount Marcy, which is the highest land in the State. Also belonging to this range are McMartin, Sandanona, McIntyre, each upward of 5000 feet high.

Northwest of the Adirondacs, stretching in the same general direction, and scattered over a large extent of country, are various groups of mountains not forming what can properly be called a range, but which for convenience have been designated as the Ausable Range. Among these we find Mount Seward, with an elevation of 5100 feet; Wallface Blue Mountain, with its beautiful lake, and others.

Still further to the north and west of these, gradually diminishing in size, lie other groups, which extend to the Black and St. Lawrence rivers.

While Mount Washington exceeds in height by some hundred feet the most lofty peak of the Adirondacs, taken as a whole the Adirondac group are loftier than the White Mountains, and excel them in the variety and loveliness of natural scenery. The lakes of the Adirondacs are surpassed in beauty by those of no other region, while the peculiar formation before referred to renders the whole section of easy access in consequence of a culminating or elevated point in the very heart of the Wilderness, forming a general watershed, from which are streams draining the country in every direction.

Among the most noted of the lakes are the Saranac, Upper and Lower Tuppers and Little Tuppers, Long Lake, Raquette Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, the Fulton chain of Eight Lakes, Joe's Lake, Lake Pleasant, Round Lake, Moose Lake, Beech Lake; while farther to the east are Schroon Lake, Lake Luzerne, and others of less note, but not less beautiful.

From a point a little above the northern extremity of Lake Saranac, great valleys diverge to the northeast toward Plattsburg—northwest, toward Potsdam—and southwest, to the junction of the Moose and Black rivers. In these valleys lie most of the numerous lakes of the region, and which may properly be described as five groups, viz., the Saranac Lakes, comprising all that collection of lakes, ponds, and rivers of which Lake Saranac is the largest, and which discharge their waters through the Saranac river into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg; the Hudson river group lying to the south and southeast of the Saranac, which, although widely separated, all contribute to make up the Hudson river; the Fulton group, including the Eight Lakes, Moose Lake, etc., which are the headwaters of these rivers, which, uniting, form the Moose river; the Raquette Lakes, including Long Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, the Upper Lakes, etc., whose waters flow northwesterly through Raquette river into the St. Lawrence; the St. Regis Lake, and Follenby's, Osgood's, and many other ponds that find an outlet in the St. Regis river that empties into the St. Lawrence a little below the Raquette; and a collection of smaller lakes, the principal of which are Smith's and Salmon lakes, out of which flow streams that form the Beaver river, that flows westerly through the John Brown tract, and empties into the Black river.

One noticeable peculiarity of this valley is the short distance between the lakes forming the head-waters of streams that run in opposite directions; for instance, from the Eighth Lake of the Fulton chain to Raquette Lake is but a mile and a quarter, but the waters from one flow southwesterly to the Black river—of the other northerly to the St. Lawrence. From the southern end of the Adirondac Pass issues the most northern branch of the Hudson river, and from the northerly end the western branch of the Ausable, which empties into Lake Champlain. These narrow water-sheds are so numerous that the communication by boat between the principal lakes is obstructed only by a few carries and falls which are easily overcome, and only give greater pleasure to tourists.

This region has for some years past been a favorite resort for sportsmen. And as the stories of its wonderful beauty were told, fair ladies as well as brave men were induced to venture, until now the number of tourists who visit the Wilderness in each year are counted by thousands. In various sections the homes of the settlers are open to the stranger; and in a few locations houses for the entertainment of tourists have been erected, so that those who prefer sleeping under a roof to "roughing it in the bush" can be accommodated. Guides—an absolute necessity—can be had for a fair remuneration; and air and exercise that will give color to the face and strength to the system for the taking.

In Search of Health under Difficulties.

A correspondent of an English paper writes from Aix-les-Bains, Savoy:—

"Let me describe the health-seeking proceedings of a patient at Aix for one day. I will take a lady. (By the way, you go there for rheumatism and gout, diseases of the skin, throat, indigestion—every description of malady, as far as I can make out by the 'Indicateur.') Well, at 5 o'clock in the morning a servant knocks at the door; the lady is already supposed to be in her morning robes. Two men put the patient into a sort of sedan chair, which is a seat surmounted by a canvas roof and screening curtains. The lady finds herself suddenly shrouded in this yellow and red-striped drapery, like an Eastern princess on her travels. You are taken off by the official porters downstairs, through the streets until you get to the watering establishment, a large building elaborately constructed for every conceivable description of bath, *douche* and vapor application. Screened and hidden from the world in your palanquin, the careful *porteurs* place you in a chamber, where appear two females in short blouses, with all the other parts of the form nude and looking red and brown from the continual action of the water.

"The patient enters a second vaulted chamber, introduced by the *douche* women referred to, precisely in the condition, as regards *toilette*, as your first female parent took her bath. Here the lady is placed in a chair; above and about are mysterious pipes and receptacles for water, and ropes, and india-rubber tubes with metal-pierced mouth; syringes, queer-looking pumps, and on a shelf-holding some bottles containing restoratives. All these media for squirting keep up a peculiar conversation of their own—hissing, faint-whistling, dribbling sounds, originating in an intense anxiety on the part of the water to be let off. The bathing women, according to the orders of the medical man, manipulate the *effete* limb or toe, whilst the *douche* is simultaneously applied, hot or cold, or both. After about fifteen minutes of the furious rain and kneading, the patient is wrapped up in blankets without dressing and again put into the sedan chair, well screened, then carried to the hotel, and by the porters in this state put into bed.

"The half-muffled respiratory organs and enveloped body soon cause the patient to perspire, and this is certainly a proved remedy for rheumatic affections such as originate in accident, and are not constitutional. The maid ere long unrobes her mistress mummy, dresses her in a very fashionable costume, it may be, and she goes down to a breakfast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruits at 10 o'clock, meeting a hundred other fashionable bathers, who have all that morning been bathing or steaming, or undergoing the pleasing sensation of fierce injections from snaky tubes."

How to Treat the Indians.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in a letter from Denver, devotes much space to the Indian question. We quote a few passages:—

The wild clamor of the border for the indiscriminate extermination of the savages, as of wolves or other wild beasts and vermin, is as unintelligent and barbarous as the long dominating thought of the country against the use of force and its incident policy of treating with the Indian as an equal of the white man is unintelligent and impracticable. The conflict between them, with the varying supremacy of each, has brought us nothing but disaster and disgrace: we have alternately treated these vagrant children of the wilderness as if we were worse barbarians than themselves, or downright fools. It is time we respected ourselves and commanded their respect. Now we do neither.

In the first place, the care of the Indians should be put into a single department at Washington. Its division between the War and Interior Secretaries is the cause of half our woes. The War Office, as representing force, which is the first element in any successful dealing with ignorance and dependence, should monopolize their care. Then we should stop making treaties with tribes, cease putting them on a par with ourselves. We know they are not our equals; we know that our right to the soil, as a race capable of its superior improvement, is above theirs, and let us act openly and directly our faith. The earth is the Lord's; it is given by Him to the Saints for its improvement and development; and we are the Saints. This old Puritan premise and conclusion are the faith and practice of our people; let us hesitate no longer to avow it and act it to the Indian.

Let us say to him, You are our ward, our child, the victim of our destiny, ours to displace, ours also to protect. We want your hunting-grounds to dig gold from, to raise grain on, and you must 'move on.' Here is a home for you, more limited than you have had; hither you must go, here you must stay; in place of your game, we will give you horses, cattle, and sheep and flour; do what you can to multiply them and support yourselves; for the rest, it is our business to keep you from starving. You must not leave this home we have assigned you; the white man must not come hither; we will keep you in and him out; when the march of our empire demands this reservation of yours, we will assign you another; but so long as we choose, this is your home, your prison, your play-ground."

Say and act all this as if we meant it, and mean it. If the tribes would go and submit peaceably, well and good; if they would not, use the force necessary to make them. Treat them just as a father would treat an ignorant, undeveloped child. If necessary to punish, punish; subject any way; and then use the kindness and consideration that are consistent with the circumstances. Use the best of these white men of the border—these Indian agents—many of whom are most capable and intelligent and useful men, to carry on and maintain this policy, so far as possible. Use the army, so far as is necessary to enforce it, but withhold the soldiers whenever it is not—for their presence on an Indian reservation is demoralizing to both parties—but let all authority proceed from a single head, and that head represent a single force.

Above all, stop the treaty-making humbug. It is the direct parent of all our Indian woes, and theirs too. Neither party keeps the bargain. The Indian is cheated; the Senate changes the provisions; a quibbling Secretary of the Interior or Indian Commission refuses to carry it out; and from Secretary down through contractor and agents something is taken off the promise to the ear by each, till it is thoroughly broken to the hope of the poor savage. What the Indian wants is to be fed and clothed; the treaty and those who fulfil it on our part may or may not do this for him, oftenest not; he cannot tell what or how much he wants beforehand for these ends, and it he did, and bargained for it, the chances are ten to one that he fails to get it; or getting it squanders it at once, and hungry and naked he goes forth to seek relief, and hence his excuse and the excuse of his white sympathizers for war. But establish force for bargain; respons bility for equality; parentage for antagonism; see that he is put apart and kept apart from the tide of settlement and civilization; that he has food and clothing, supplying him the means to help himself in the simplest forms possible—stock raising is practicable to all the tribes, and tilling the soil possible to most—and furnishing the rest from day to day; add such education as he will take, such elevation as he will be awakened to, and then let him die—as die he is doing, and die he must—under his changed life.

This is the best and all we can do; his game flies before the white man; we cannot restore it to him if we would: we wouldn't if we could; it is his destiny to die; we cannot continue to him his original, pure barbaric life; he cannot mount to that of civilization; the mongrel marriage of the two that he embraces and must submit to, is killing him—and all we can do is to smooth and make decent the pathway to his grave. All this is possible; it need not cost so much as the mixed state of war and bargaining that we have heretofore pursued; in the beginning there must be the display and the use of power to unlearn in the Indians the false ideas our alternately cowardly bargaining and cowardly bullying policy toward them has engendered; but once inaugurated, it will be simple and successful—it will give us peace, and them an easy path to the grave than lies before them now.

—Mazzini has issued an address to the Poles against the Turkish Empire.

—Mr. Derby, the publisher, of New York, has a fruit farm in South Carolina, which cost $12,000 and yields $500 a month.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 5:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $5.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torriadale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torriadale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scholey's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO. AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Richtstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Criskill and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and Intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:30 and 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 P. M. The 9:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:20 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 3:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning, from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:30 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:50 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:05 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 3½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 3½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 222 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

TAXABLES.

The Number of Voters in Philadelphia —The Two Assessments foot up 161,678.

Below we give the number of white male taxables in each voting division of the city of Philadelphia, for the current year, according to the report of the City Commissioners. The numerals at the top of the double columns indicate the number of the divisions in the several wards, the left hand column under each giving the numbers of the regular assessment, and the right hand column those of the extra assessment. The aggregate of both assessments foots up 161,678, in contrast with 144,572 in 1867, and 141,898 in 1866. In the following table the aggregate vote of each year is placed in comparison with the number of taxables:—

Year.	Taxables.	Vote.	Per Cent.
1868	161,678	121,466	75
1867	144 572	101 668	70
1866	141,898	103,022	73

A more accurate showing of the comparative votes of the three years is given by taking the numbers of the regular assessments, the majority of the names placed on the lists at the extra assessments being those of persons who have changed their residences after the regular assessments, in which they were included, and of those enterprising persons known as "repeaters." Taking the figures of the regular assessments for the three years we have the following result:—

Year.	Regular Assessment.	Vote.	Per Cent.
1868	139 844	121,466	87
1867	133 268	101,668	76
1866	125,828	103,022	82

The following table gives the regular and extra assessments for the current year:—

Wards.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
First	185	58	488	77	461	69	612	91	612	72	378	84	459	65	450	91
Second	590	87	588	73	481	45	629	78	624	85	674	84	575	65	632	76
Third	382	62	425	85	439	62	504	48	390	52	440	72	709	104	446	69
Fourth	534	122	603	62	544	64	443	63	358	57	496	97	639	144	653	215
Fifth	665	129	465	66	490	65	558	92	355	70	614	105	518	106	210	78
Sixth	359	108	390	105	714	224	108	49	247	67	423	163	384	106	638	161
Seventh	532	100	692	120	562	78	915	141	764	126	914	81	468	81	876	105
Eighth	914	191	432	70	499	52	739	125	351	46	684	68	707	72	...	...
Ninth	369	83	621	149	470	113	455	98	598	103	812	110	616	123	782	138
Tenth	573	169	655	126	705	150	561	138	672	119	544	97	371	79	395	77
Eleventh	561	122	278	70	410	66	382	65	294	32	434	95	694	107	471	84
Twelfth	261	133	469	173	495	122	423	91	468	105	417	107	514	71	...	...
Thirteenth	515	170	967	183	478	96	681	127	520	67	507	83	485	52	801	66
Fourteenth	458	68	489	104	629	82	676	91	610	55	676	59	783	70	836	92
Fifteenth	771	116	858	128	465	65	628	81	742	105	779	103	948	151	643	99
Sixteenth	545	9[illegible]	457	89	556	100	588	75	625	80	540	83	730	107	583	84
Seventeenth	390	43	517	55	490	70	464	60	397	42	514	53	492	51	886	101
Eighteenth	541	91	801	57	623	86	583	38	544	60	443	25	468	37	492	81
Nineteenth	421	40	812	112	782	101	544	80	727	80	820	74	605	59	794	122
Twentieth	859	116	727	105	661	120	725	87	613	98	893	113	466	100	243	51
Twenty-first	267	36	312	86	317	48	325	23	327	32	392	26	308	21	493	88
Twenty-second	293	52	327	59	518	59	652	71	780	78	456	30	297	20	576	40
Twenty-third	562	110	451	18	395	27	216	27	318	21	511	46	731	56	219	48
Twenty-fourth	317	45	347	82	250	42	387	71	668	208	288	65	429	40	605	92
Twenty-fifth	601	84	385	29	491	51	644	69	381	43	721	106	419	51	...	...
Twenty-sixth	279	81	369	52	468	98	642	84	565	96	692	128	825	150	616	126
Twenty-seventh	292	101	217	27	385	65	423	73	171	25	368	84	283	40	340	42
Twenty-eighth	427	111	151	41	245	63	169	22	120	29	184	26	196	20	240	36

Wards.	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		Total 1868.	Total 1867.
First	261	179	645	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5880	5323
Second	459	51	810	121	447	52	420	30	622	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	8482	7702
Third	896	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4847	4224
Fourth	419	85	833	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5879	5421
Fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4577	4159
Sixth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4237	3617
Seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6649	6168
Eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4945	4610
Ninth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5433	4932
Tenth	698	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6282	5401
Eleventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4100	3684
Twelfth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3844	3749
Thirteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5198	4574
Fourteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5788	5298
Fifteenth	464	59	780	106	602	87	515	43	579	82	838	73	...	...	...	...	10395	9200
Sixteenth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5317	5109
Seventeenth	701	56	346	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5720	5176
Eighteenth	496	41	679	52	282	33	756	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7043	6414
Nineteenth	344	40	442	40	641	59	645	65	825	40	677	106	...	...	...	...	9585	7938
Twentieth	1023	161	646	86	667	118	733	86	724	130	394	50	390	74	548	114	12024	10224
Twenty-first	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3268	3060
Twenty-second	449	14	247	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5082	4908
Twenty-third	477	58	504	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4834	4197
Twenty-fourth	319	63	294	48	643	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5386	4742
Twenty-fifth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4178	3508
Twenty-sixth	748	121	218	35	542	123	409	55	296	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	7839	6108
Twenty-seventh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2841	2679
Twenty-eighth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2103	1914

MASKED BURGLARS.—Last night the residence of John Davis, situated on the Lancaster pike, about five miles from the Market street bridge, was broken into by burglars, who effected an entrance by the use of "nippers" on the rear door. After gaining access, they placed masks on their faces, and then repaired to the sleeping apartment of Mr. Davis, who was awakened by the noise they made. They grasped him by the throat, and threatened him with violence if he made any noise or offered any resistance. He replied that he had been a very sick man for some time, and that it was not at all likely that he would resist them. One remained at his bedside, while two of the villains repaired to the adjoining chamber, in which Miss Davis slept, and having awakened and admonished her not to create any disturbance, they ransacked the house from top to bottom. They were evidently after money, but did not obtain any until they returned to the room of Mr. Davis, where they secured $700, which was in a trunk. Among the amount were four $100 notes and a lot of silver coin. The scamps succeeded in making their escape.

A SWINDLER.—Patrick Fox is the name of an individual who yesterday was charged before Alderman Beitler with swindling. The allegation was that he received an order from a gentleman for a lot of vegetables, which he delivered at the house where he collected the bill. He then returned to the gentleman, and collected a similar amount. The Alderman committed him in default of $1000 bail for trial.

HEARING BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, Michael McNamara, John Boise, and William Flynn had hearings upon the charge of illicitly running whisky distilleries in the Twenty-eighth ward. The two former were discharged, and the case of the latter was continued until to-morrow at 12 M.

THE MANAYUNK SHOOTING CASE.—A few days since a full account was published of a shooting affray at the house of Mary Randies, at Manayunk, in which a man named Greenwood was charged with having shot one William Levens. Yesterday Henry Fellows was also arrested for being implicated, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, was held for trial.

ANOTHER OF THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.—Charles Bloomer was overhauled late last night at Sixth and Walnut streets, on the charge of having knocked down and drawn a knife on a citizen. On being searched at the Third District Station, a deputy sheriff's badge was found on him. At the hearing this morning Alderman Carpenter held him to answer.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—Yesterday a woman giving the name of Heston called at the Third District Station, and complained that she had been robbed of a bundle containing seventy-two yards of cloth, by a man, while standing on Lombard street looking at a negro procession which was passing. Inquiry was made, but the facts could not be substantiated.

A CLOTH THIEF.—Alderman Toland this morning bound John Ransom over to answer the charge of stealing a roll of cloth from a store at Second and Poplar streets. He was arrested by Harbor Policeman Grimes at Second and Dock streets, with the article in his possession.

THE CONTEST.

Resistance to Frauds Upon the People—The Contested Election Cases Under Way—Petitions of the Rightful Prothonotary of Common Pleas, District Attorney, and Receiver of Taxes.

This morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, the Republican candidates for the offices of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, District Attorney, and Receiver of Taxes, at the recent municipal election, presented their petitions, setting forth the frauds perpetrated in support of their opponents, and claiming that they were rightfully elected. The petitions were signed by the requisite number of voters, among them being the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

THE PROTHONOTARY OF COMMON PLEAS.

In behalf of Captain Richard Donagan the following petition was filed:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia.

The petition and complaint of the undersigned respectfully show: That they are citizens and qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and that a general election was held therein, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that they voted at the said general election therein, for the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Your petitioners further show: That it has been returned that at said election Albert W. Fletcher received sixty thousand nine hundred and sixty-five votes for the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county aforesaid, and that Richard Donagan received sixty thousand three hundred and thirty-four votes for the said office, and that the said Albert W. Fletcher has been returned as elected thereto by a majority of six hundred and forty-one votes, which your petitioners charge to be a false return, and undue election of the said Albert W. Fletcher, and they contest his right to the said office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. That the said election, and the said return of the said Albert W. Fletcher, is false, fraudulent, and untrue in this, that at the said general election, two candidates for the office of Prothonotary aforesaid, were voted for to wit: the said Albert W. Fletcher, who was unduly returned as having received for the said office 60 965 votes, and the said Richard Donagan, who was returned as having received 60 334 votes for the said office. Whereas your petitioners allege charge, and verily believe, that the said Albert W. Fletcher received not more than 57,000 votes, and that the said Richard Donagan received at least 60,334 votes for said office, whereby your petitioners allege, charge, and believe that the said Richard Donagan has received the highest number of votes for said office, to wit:—At least 3350 votes more than the said Albert W. Fletcher, whereby the said Richard Donagan is elected to the said office of Prothonotary aforesaid, and should have been so returned. And your petitioners specify more particularly the following grounds of contest:—

Then follow the specifications, of which the following is a sample:—

And your petitioners further represent and charge that at the election held in the Sixth election division of the Third ward of the said city, the election officers of said division fraudulently conducted and carried on said election with a wilful disregard of all the requirements of the laws regulating elections, by means of which only the true votes and will of the people could be ascertained in said division. And your petitioners specify that the said election was conducted in the following manner, to wit:—The election officers in said division falsely and fraudulently permitted and suffered a large number of persons, not qualified voters of said division, to vote at said election, to the number of 57, whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for Albert W. Fletcher for said office of Prothonotary, whose names were not on the list furnished by the City Commissioners to the election officers, without requiring or receiving proof of the qualifications of said voters, and without requiring or receiving proof by a qualified elector of the residence in said division of said voters, and without adding the names of said voters with the names of the persons making proof to the list furnished by the City Commissioners.

They falsely and fraudulently permitted a large number of persons, to the number of —— and upwards, not qualified, to vote in said division, whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for Albert W. Fletcher for the said office of Prothonotary, whose names are to your petitioners unknown, who voted in the names of those who were upon the list furnished by the City Commissioner to the election officers of said division.

They falsely and fraudulently neglected and refused to mark the letter "V" opposite the names of all voters on the list furnished by the City Commissioners aforesaid, who voted in said division, thereby neglecting to make the record required by law of the names and residences of those who voted.

They fraudulently refused to receive proofs or inquire into the qualifications of voters whose right to vote was legally challenged.

They falsely and fraudulently received the votes of non-residents of said election division, not qualified voters therein, at said election.

That all said acts were done and committed with the intent and purpose of holding an undue election, and with the desire to prevent an honest expression of the popular will at said election, and a true ascertainment of the real votes of the qualified voters residing in said division who voted at said election; and that in pursuance of said conduct on the part of the election officers, and the wicked and evil disposed persons who aided and abetted them in their nefarious designs, the popular will of the voters in said division was not ascertained, but was defeated; and your petitioners thereby charge that the said election so held in said division was false, fraudulent, undue, and void, and the return thereof false, and should be stricken from the general return, and be wholly disregarded.

That at said election in said division the returns of votes received, taken, and counted in the general return for Prothonotary was:—

For Albert W. Fletcher .... 380 votes.
For Richard Donagan .... 78 "

The following fraudulent votes are then specified;—

Div.		Ward.	Fletcher.	Donagan.	Illegal votes for Fletcher
7th Div.,	3d	Ward,	608	143	128
6th "	4th	"	342	69	59
7th "	4th	"	413	25	142
8th "	4th	"	589	154	190
8th "	5th	"	139	63	...
8th "	9th	"	484	213	...
7th "	15th	"	527	261	162
4th "	17th	"	275	122	74
6th "	17th	"	466	57	85
7th "	17th	"	345	89	96
4th "	25th	"	502	47	82

The returns of the first, third, fourth, and fifth divisions of the Fourth ward are also called in question, and the annexed number of votes in the divisions named:—

1st div. Ninth ward 20
11th and 13th div. Second Ward 30
1st to 8th div. Fifth ward 20
1st to 8th div. Eleventh ward 10
2d and 4th div. Thirteenth ward 10
1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th div. Sixteenth ward 5
2d and 8th div. Twenty-second ward 10
4th div. Twenty-fifth ward 240

The petition closes as follows:—

Wherefore your petitioners show that at the said election, and by the means aforesaid, Richard Donagan has been duly elected to the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, having received more votes than were given for the return candidate, or for any person for said office, and that therefore the election was undue and the return false, in declaring and returning the said Albert W. Fletcher as duly elected to the said office.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that your Honors will appoint a suitable time for hearing this complaint, and make such order as may be necessary to exhibit the aforesaid undue and false return—that you will order, decree, and adjudge the said return of the said Albert W. Fletcher to the office of Prothonotary, aforesaid, to be false, and that the said Richard Donagan was at said election duly and legally elected to said office; and that your Honors will take such other action in the premises as you may deem fit, and as in duty bound they will ever pray, etc.

When the reading of the petition had been concluded, the Court, all the judges being on the bench, made an order that the petition be filed; that ten days' notice be given to Albert W. Fletcher, the candidate returned as elected, and that the hearing be fixed for November 14, 1868.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The petition of the citizens contesting the election of Furman Sheppard to the office of District Attorney is nearly similar to that in the case of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The general return of votes sets forth 61,165 for Mr. Sheppard, and 59,890 for Mr. Gibbons, giving the former a majority of 1275 votes; which they allege to be a false and fraudulent return, declaring that in truth Mr. Sheppard did not receive more than 75,000 votes, and Mr. Gibbons did receive at least 57,540, which would give the latter a majority of 2000.

In the first place, it is alleged that in the general return 1864 votes were counted for Mr. Sheppard, which should have been 2130; and 2436 for Mr. Gibbons, which should have been 2389, making an error of 313 votes that should have been added to Mr. Sheppard's majority.

The specifications of fraud set forth that the following illegal votes were taken in favor of Mr. Sheppard:—

Division		Ward		Votes
6th division of the		3d ward,		107.
7th	do	3d	do	278.
6th	do	4th	do	114.
7th	do	4th	do	191.
8th	do	4th	do	332.
8th	do	5th	do	115.
8th	do	9th	do	166.
7th	do	15th	do	222.
4th	do	8th	do	304.
6th	do	17th	do	130.
7th	do	15th	do	121.
4th	do	25th	do	157.
9th	do	1st	do	22.
11th	do	18th	do	36.
		4th	do	2.
		5th	do	160.
7th	do	10th	do	10.
		11th	do	80.

The petitioners further aver that the Sheriff appointed a body of bad men to do police duty at the polls, and they behaved in such a lawless manner as to intimidate a large number of citizens and prevent them from voting.

The petition, which the Court ordered to be filed, bore the following names:—

Edw. P. Clarke,	Wm. Elliott,
Jas. L. Claghorn,	W. W. Kerr,
Edw. Strickland,	Alex. P. Colesberry,
Job J. Sharpless,	Geo. Truman,
E. D. Marchant,	Lindley Smyth,
M. N. Phillips,	Geo. Morrison Coates,
W. B. Churchman,	Thos. P. Stotesbury,
Chas. S. Jones,	Geo. P. Loughead,
W. A. Rolin,	Edward Taylor,
A. D. Jessup, Jr.,	Geo. H. Beaumont, M. D.
Geo. Boker,	Jno. Haseltine,
J. A. Woodward,	Robt. H. Small, Jr.,
F. A. Walker,	John M. Moriarty,
J. B. Wilson,	John P. Wetherill,
Joseph R. McElroy,	W. H. Kemble,
G. W. Woodston,	Franklin Evans,
Reed Meyer,	Samuel Bell,
Edward Pennington,	H. Avery,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,	Alex. J. Harper,
Peter Lamb,	John W. Leigh,
E. W. Bailey,	Samuel T. Canby,
George E. Taylor,	Robert K. McKeely,
John E. Addicks,	Ward B. Haseltine.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	

William S. Rawle, Esq., appeared for the contestants.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

This office is also included in the contest. The petition is in form like the preceding ones, and the same averments of fraud are made, and upon the ground of fraud the petitioners pray the Court to cast out of the general count the following precincts, which, they hold, will give Mr. Richard Peltz a handsome majority:—

Sixth division, Third ward.
Seventh division, Third ward.
Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions, Fourth ward.
Eighth division, Fifth ward.
Eighth division, Ninth ward.
Seventh division, Fifteenth ward.
Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh divisions, Seventeenth ward.
Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward.

In the following precincts frauds were committed to the extent of twenty votes and upwards:—

Fifth and Ninth divisions, First ward.
Eleventh and Thirteenth divisions, Second ward.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth divisions, Fourth ward.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions, Fifth ward.
Seventh and Eighth divisions, Seventh ward.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions, Eleventh ward.
First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh divisions, Twelfth ward.
Second and Fourth divisions, Thirteenth ward.
First and Second divisions, Fourteenth Ward.
First and Second divisions, Fifteenth ward.
First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth divisions, Sixteenth ward.
Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth divisions, Seventeenth ward.
Eleventh and Twelfth divisions, Eighteenth ward.
Second, Seventh, and Eighth divisions, Twenty-second ward.
Eighth division, Twenty-third ward.
Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward.
First division, Twenty-seventh ward.

Complaint is here made, too, of the conduct of the Sheriff's deputies about the polls, and its influence in deterring citizens from voting.

Annexed are the names of the petitioners:—

Charles M. Prevost,	Thomas Birch,
Richard Wright,	A. J. Harper,
A. P. Colesberry,	A. E. Loughead,
George Truman, Jr.,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
G. M. Coates,	I. Howard Brown,
Ezra Lukens,	H. B. Lippincott,
R. R. Corson,	Henry Sylvester,
John McLaughlin,	John D. Gerhard,
Charles H. Cramp,	D. Smith, Jr.,
Isaac M. Moss,	J. J. Hartman,
D. C. McCammon,	Edw. Gratz,
James H. Orne,	William Pettit,
John E. Addicks,	Joseph R. McElroy,
E. O. Marckley,	John C. Lewis,
E. H. Fitler,	W. E. Littleton,
John P. Wetherill,	Lindley Smith,
Evan Randolph,	John S. Bradbury,
Henry C. Baird,	James P. Butler,
M. R. Harris,	John B. Wilson,
B. M. Dusenberry,	L. L. Wesler,
E. C. Knight,	Frank H. Roberts,
Edward Pennington, Jr.,	E. H. Webb,
E. Ward,	J. Stewart, Jr.,
W. L. Denis,	Geo. H. Beaumont, M. D.,
W. B. Haseltine,	Samuel H. Trotter,
Wm. P. Hacker,	Ed. Taylor,
Lewellyn B. Barry,	John M. Moriarty,
S. M. Heaton,	Samuel Bell,
P. A. Hinkle,	Robert H. Lenoir, Jr.,
John Moss, Jr.,	John Haseltine.

The Court ordered the petition to be filed, with ten days' notice to the party therein returned, and fixed November 14th next for the hearing; which order applied to all the petitions presented.

AID TO THE WIDOW OF JAMES YOUNG.—The following additional contributions for the relief of the widow of Policeman James Young have been received:—

Previously acknowledged	$528 18	W. L. D.	8 00
G. F. Farmer	10 00	Charles Bullock	5 00
Cash	10 00	Tatham & Bros.	25 00
H. Copeland & Co.	5 00	F. P. & S.	7 00
J. Reynolds & Son	5 00	Tenbrook & Bro.	10 00
S. Huston	25 00	C. A. Walborn	10 00
J. C. McCreary	10 00	Henry Grove	5 00
Henry Feybert	5 00	B. D. Stewart & Son	20 00
Joseph R. Wilkins	5 00	J. J.	5 00
James Carstairs	10 00	Edw'd Lafourcade	5 00
T. W. Price	10 00	Lloyd, Supplee & Walton	10 00
W. H. Stevens	10 00	S. W. Bell, for clerks of Phila. and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks	17 00
D. B. Beitler	5 00	John H. Bringhurst	5 00
—— Carson	5 00	B.	5 00
Judge J. I. Clark Hare	20 00	John A. Shermer	10 00
Cash per North American	2 10	Republican Executive Committee of 7th Ward	25 00
Cash do.	1 00	Contributions rec'd and acknowledged by Phila. Inquirer	10 00
William E. Garrett & Sons	25 00	Contributions rec'd and acknowledged by the Evening Bulletin	238 00
Charles Gilpin	$10 00	Jno. Rice additional)	5 00
Wm. S. Grant	5 00	John McGeesey	2 00
Henry K. Kelly and 51 others, $2 each	104 00	Aaron A. Hurley	5 00
J. T. C.	1 00	Samuel Castner	5 00
J. F. M. & Co.	10 00	Geo. F. Peabody	5 00
Executive Com. 5th ward Union Republican party	10 00	Cash, J. T.	1 00
M.	10 00	David S. Brown	5 00
W. S.	10 00		
Rosengarten & Sons	20 00		
John F. Shermer	10 00		
Geo. H. Smith	5 00		
J. W.	5 00		
Mrs. Joseph Butler	1 00	Total	$1340 10

JAMES C. HAND.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1868.

ENDS IN SMOKE.—It has been announced that the Democratic National Executive Committee were to have met here to-day to devise ways and means to escape from defeat. Our reporter visited the Democratic Headquarters, Ninth and Arch streets, and consulted prominent Democratic politicians, and they were all in total ignorance of any such meeting. No members of the committee had arrived here up to 2 P. M. to-day, and it looks as if the efforts of the White House reporter to get up a new Presidential ticket will end in smoke.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Brewster, this morning, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John W. Frazier, charged with assault and battery upon Mary O'Donnel and Margaret Coffee, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, imposing the costs, however, upon the defendant.

A DROWNING CASE.—John Johnson, who it is thought belongs to Brooklyn, N. Y., fell into the Delaware yesterday at Port Richmond, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and an inquest held on it by Coroner Daniels.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHIN
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
October 23, 1868.

In pursuance of a Resolution of Select and Common Councils, approved by me this day, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS "for the arrest and conviction of any persons within the State of Pennsylvania, at whose instance or by whose connivance residents of other States voted or attempted to vote, at any of the polls in the city of Philadelphia at the last general election."

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, on this Twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868.

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

THIRD EDITION

West Virginia State Election.

Assassination in the West.

The San Francisco Earthquake—Great Damage to Buildings.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Both Parties Claim the Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Both parties claim the State; the Democrats by 3000 majority. The Republicans give no figures, but are sure of the State. The Democrats carried Ohio county by about 200 average majority.

Returns thus far do not justify the Democrats in arriving at such conclusions.

The Republicans are in good spirits.

The returns are coming in very slowly; nothing definite yet.

By to-morrow morning I think I can give the full county vote, and enough from other counties to show the general drift of the vote of the State.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Earthquake—The Walls of the Buildings in the City Damaged—Great Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The earthquake is still the topic of conversation. A slight tremor or two have been felt to-day. The total of the casualties worth mentioning do not exceed thirty. There were only five persons killed, though in one or two instances persons who were struck by falling bricks and timber may die of the injuries received.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors, assisted by several architects, to-day held a survey of the City Hall, fire engine houses, and other public buildings. The examination of the City Hall shows that the walls are badly cracked from the ground floor upwards, and the aisles are mostly ruined. The Post Office clerks have resumed their duties. The Post Office occupies the lower story of the Custom House building. Had it not been for extra anchors and ties put into the Custom House building after the earthquake of 1865, it is probable that the greater portion of the structure would have fallen to the ground.

The old Merchants' Exchange, on Battery street, opposite the Custom House, and which for some years past has been occupied by the United States Courts, was considerably injured. There is a large fissure in the north wall of the building.

The Custom House and old Merchants' Exchange are on made ground, beyond the original water front of the city. Their foundations rest on piles. The old Exchange was severely shattered by the earthquake of 1865. The new Merchants' Exchange, on California street, was slightly injured. The ornamental work on the building occupied by the Bank of California was thrown down. The balustrade and chimneys are being removed.

Although a hundred buildings in the city have been damaged more or less, a thorough examination proves that those buildings which have been properly constructed will stand much heavier shocks than those of yesterday. The Occidental and Cosmopolitan hotels and the Lick House and the Ross House, the largest buildings in the city, are uninjured, except that in some instances the chimneys were thrown down and the plastering cracked. These buildings are all on solid ground.

The damage west of Montgomery street was very slight, very few buildings occupying solid ground showing any damage whatever.

To-day's examination only confirms yesterday's report, that the greatest wreck of buildings and destruction of property were confined to the eastern and southern portions of the city, where buildings are erected on made ground.

Business was resumed as usual to-day.

The United States steamer Ossipee sailed to-day on a cruise.

The murderer of Captain Mitchell, of the United States steamer Saganaw, has been arrested. He says that the Captain threatened his life, and he knocked him down in self-defense.

The steamer Sacramento sailed to-day for Panama with $174,000 in treasure, of which $156,000 is for New York.

SHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Cleared, barque Raussagua, for Liverpool, with 2200 barrels of flour and 10,000 sacks of wheat; sloop Helene, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; ship Orion, for Philadelphia, with 40,000 sacks of wheat.

MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Flour, $5·25@6·25; wheat, quiet; good shipping, $1·80@1·87½. Legal-tenders, 73½c.

Assassination.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—A. R. Scott, living about two miles from Harlem, Clay county, Mo., was called to the door of his house at a late hour last night and shot dead by some unknown persons. He had recently been appointed judge of election for Harlem, and during the session of the Board of Revision had furnished considerable information to the Registrars. His death is attributed to political differences.

The Weather.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—There was a killing frost last night. The late corn crop is safe from injury.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—There was a sharp frost this morning, which will nip vegetation and young cotton bolls.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, steamship Fah-Kee, from Bermuda.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 26th inst., for the construction of the following:—

Three feet Sewers, viz:—On Seventh street from Market street to Arch street, Marks street from Eleventh street to 63 feet east of Twelfth street, Sixth street from Green street to Coates street, Sartain street from Girard avenue to Poplar street, Woodstock street from Berks street to Norris street, Montgomery street from Broad street to Twentieth street.

Two feet six inch Sewers, viz:—On Eleventh street, from 95 feet north of Jefferson to 30 feet north of Reeves street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street.

Thirteenth street, from 253 feet north of Jefferson; to 266 feet north of Oxford street.

Moyer and Dauphin streets, between Norris street and Belgrade street. With such iron and stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Appointments—The President's Organ in Danger.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Secretary Welles

to-day received a telegram from Commodore Alden, at San Francisco, confirming the assassination of Captain Mitchell, of the Saginaw, in one of the most public streets of San Francisco, on Wednesday night.

The Earthquake.

Alden says the Navy Yard was not damaged by the earthquake.

The Democrats

have started the report that the *Intelligencer* has been bought by the Republicans, and will come out for Grant. It is said to be in an embarrassed condition, and its suspension is daily expected.

Secretary McCulloch

to-day appointed twenty-two Storekeepers for the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, York and Cumberland counties. William Setford and Joseph T. Reeside were appointed Storekeepers for the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Wormelsdorf Storekeeper for the Eighth Pennsylvania district.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrest of a Prize-fighter and an Alleged Murderer.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—George Seddons, principal in the late prize-fight at the Isle of Shoals, was arraigned to-day in the Criminal Court, and committed in default of $5000 bail.

William J. Fulton, recently arrested in Philadelphia, charged with the murder of a young man named Foley, was arraigned to-day in the Municipal Court and committed for trial. It is charged that Fulton shot and robbed Foley, four years ago, in Boston, and has managed since to avoid arrest.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cotton firmer at 25c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull; sales of 7500 bushels Amber State, $2·10. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2 cents; sales of 842,000 bushels at $1·14@1·17½. Oats firm; sales of 66,000 bushels at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27·87½. Lard heavy at 17½@18c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands nominally 26c. Flour in better demand. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $2·45@2·60; other grades unchanged. Corn firm; receipts small; old white, $1·25@1·28; yellow, $1·25@1·28. Oats dull at 70@78c. Rye firm at $1·45@1·60. Provisions unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	127⅞	Toledo & Wabash	64¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47	Mil. & St. Paul com.	102
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¼	Adams Express	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¼	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com	91½	Tennessee 6s, new	70
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92¼	Gold	135¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅜	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	115¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	103⅝	5 sh W Phila R	65
$500 do. New....c.	103⅝	16 do......c.	65
$500 do. New	103⅝	100 sh Read R......b5.	49¾
100 sh Penna R......ls.	56⅛	100 do......b30.	49 56
15 sh Leh V R	55½	100 do......b10.	49⅝
5 sh 2d and 3d	50⅛	100 do......b5.	49⅝
5 do	50⅛	100 do......s60.	49⅝
500 sh N Y & Mid	5	100 do......b10.	49 31
100 sh Fulton C	6⅛	100 do	49⅝
100 do	6⅛	100 do	49⅝
100 do	6⅛	100 do......b10.	49⅝
600 do......ls.	6⅛	100 do	49⅝
200 sh Leh Nav......ls.	28½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	103⅝	100 sh Penna R......b30.	56⅝
$1200 do. New....c.	103⅝	100 do	56⅝
$400 do. New	103⅝	8 do	56⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	8[illegible]	5 do	56⅝
100 sh Gr Mount	5⅜	10 do	56⅝
100 sh Sch Nv Pf......c.	21⅛	22 sh 2d & 3d	50⅛
100 do......c.	21⅛	100 sh Leh Nav	29
100 do	21⅛	100 do	29⅛
100 do......b60.	21⅛	100 do	29⅛
100 sh Feed Dam......b60.	⅜	2100 do......s60.	29⅛
10 sh Leh V R	55½	100 sh Read R	49 31

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

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THE LATEST NEWS

Progress of the Campaign Against the Indians—The Latest Battle—The Excitement in San Francisco Abating.

FROM EUROPE.

Minister Johnson's Reception in Liverpool—The Addresses, Toasts, and Responses.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, was welcomed at the Town Hall yesterday by Mayor Whitely, who also presented to him an address from the corporation of Liverpool.

Mr. Johnson replied briefly, to the effect that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed, and that the negotiations which have already taken place give assurance that nothing in the past or present will affect the peaceful relations of England and the United States.

The address of the Chamber of Commerce was also read, and Mr. Johnson made a brief response, during which he declined to discuss the question of free trade, which was a legislative rather than a diplomatic question.

After lunch had been partaken of, Mr. Johnson visited the newsroom, and was received with great enthusiasm. He also visited the docks and river, and at 6 P. M. sat down to a banquet at the rooms of the Law Association.

Stewart H. Brown occupied the chair, and among the guests were Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Johnson here made a long address of much significance and interest. It will be forwarded by the cable to the New York Associated Press.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Battles with the Indians—Colonel Forsyth Recovering.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Hays City, Kansas, says Colonel Carpenter and Capt. Graham, of the 20th Cavalry, had a brush with 700 Cheyennes and Arapahoes yesterday at Buffalo Station, and killed nine Indians and wounded thirty. Our loss was three wounded. A large band of Indians, supposed to be those who fought Colonel Forsyth, are busily engaged in killing buffalo, their squaws accompanying them. They are surrounded by the 10th Cavalry and a portion of the 20th. All the troops are on the move, and it is thought an attack will be made on Fort Dodge in a few days. Colonel Forsyth is improving rapidly, and will be able to move down in a few days. A company of scouts left here, under command of Lieutenant Pepoun, for the purpose of joining General Carr. Colonel Moore, of General Sheridan's staff, accompanies the expedition.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

No Further Shocks—The Excitement Abating.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—8 A. M.—No further earthquake demonstrations have occurred since 2·15 A. M., except a very slight shock at 7·30, and no additional damage is reported. The excitement among the people has abated, and business is proceeding as usual. The weather is very thick, with a slight rain falling.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅛	Toledo & Wabash	64
N. Y. and Erie R.	46⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	103⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	99⅛	Adams Express	50⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo	30
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	U. S Express Co.	48
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	91½	Tennessees, new	70
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	92⅛	Gold	135
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅛	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	115½		

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